

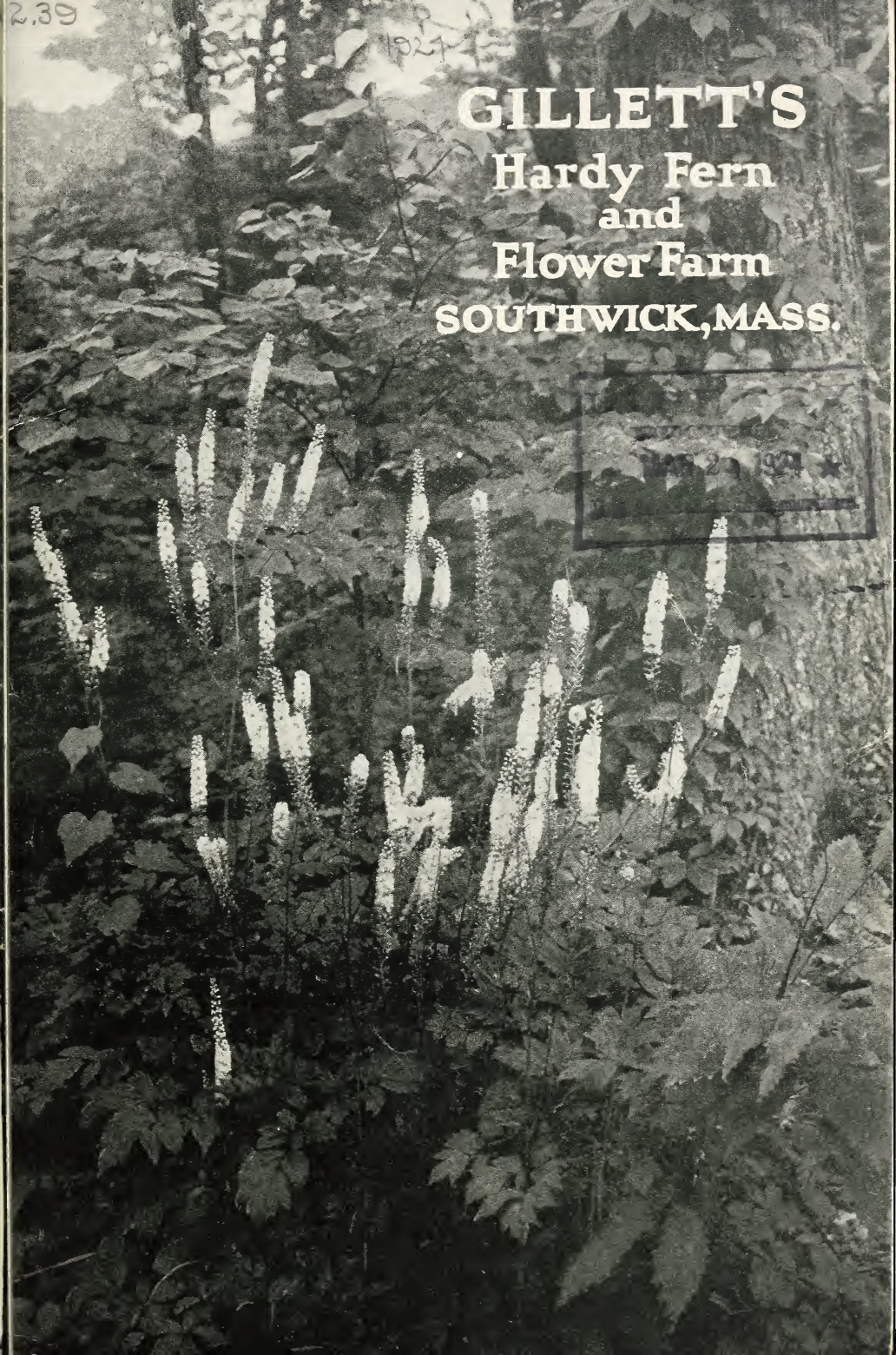
Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

2.39

1924

GILLETT'S
Hardy Fern
and
Flower Farm
SOUTHWICK, MASS.



A Message to Customers and Friends



PACKING

This department is in charge of experts who use the utmost care in digging and packing all orders. I have always used sphagnum moss in wrapping plants; it is the very best material which can be procured. No matter whether an order is small or large, it always receives the same careful attention, and I can assure any prospective buyer that all orders will be packed properly. Throughout the season we receive numerous testimonials from our customers telling us of the excellent manner in which stock arrived, although in many cases delayed for a long time in transit. These testimonials we receive from all parts of the United States and even from foreign countries. Those who live at a considerable distance need have no fear about stock arriving in poor shape due to faulty packing.

SHIPPING

We always advise having herbaceous stock shipped by express and will make delivery by this method unless otherwise advised. Please give us definite instructions as to mode of transportation desired, giving routing where there is any preference; where no routing is given we will use our best judgment in making shipment but will not be held responsible for delays which may result from such action.

PRICES

Five of any one variety will be sold at the 10 rate; 30 of one variety will be sold at the 100 rate; 300 of one variety will be sold at the 1,000 rate, where the 1,000 rate is given.

Prices on ferns and herbaceous stock include packing and delivery to the local freight or express office. All prices are based on express or freight shipment. In case a customer desires to have stock shipped by parcel post 10 per cent of the amount of the order should be added to cover delivery charges east of the Mississippi River, and 20 per cent on orders to points west of the Mississippi River.

All evergreens and shrubs will be shipped by express or freight collect. The prices on evergreen trees, evergreen shrubs, and deciduous shrubs are net and do not cover the cost of cases which are required in packing. The actual cost for this expense will be charged. There is no delivery charge to the local express or freight office.

CLAIMS

No claims will be entertained unless received within ten days after the receipt of the stock. While we use proper care in packing, we cannot be held responsible for undue delay in transit. We hold ourselves in readiness at all times to replace stock which arrives in poor order due to faulty packing.

HOW TO REACH MY NURSERIES

My nurseries are located at Southwick, Mass., on the Northampton Division of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The New College Highway extending from Northampton to New Haven passes my nurseries, making them easily reached by automobile from all directions. Visitors are always welcome, and if prospective buyers will let me know a few days in advance I shall be glad to personally conduct them through my nurseries and assist them in making the selections they may require.

Most sincerely,

EDWARD GILLET.

Hardy Ferns and Flowers

EDWARD GILLETT, *Southwick, Mass.*



A woodland effect may easily be given to lawn borders by a careful selection of Rhododendrons and other broad-leaved evergreens and native shrubs and plants

How to Select Plants for Special Places

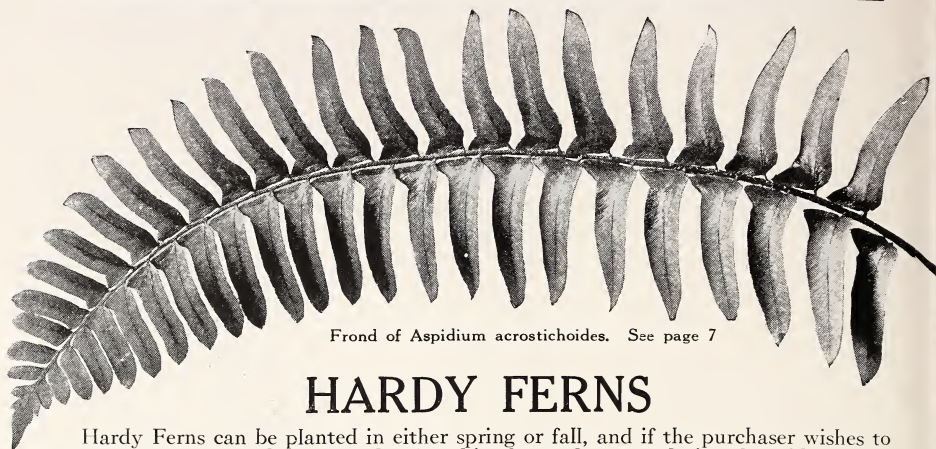
☒ All plants desirable for growing in dark, shady places, shut out from the sunlight, are marked with this sign ☒. Very few of the old garden plants will thrive in such a place, but most of the Hardy Ferns of New England, and several of the best wild flowers are at home here; the little nook by the porch, shut away from the sunlight, the deep shade of the great lawn tree, where even grass will not grow, the wooded bank, are all places to beautify with this class of plants.

◇ This sign means that the plant is adapted for the low, wet places where sedges crowd out the grasses, and bulrushes thrive; Lobelias, Marsh Marigolds, Iris, Sarracenias, Mentha, Lythrum, etc., find here a congenial home.

◇ All the old garden plants, those to grow in beds or borders, like Campanulas, Aquilegias, those best suited for open, sunny places, desiring, for the most part, a moist, yet well-drained soil in the open sun, are marked ◇.

* Plants marked with a * are adapted for dry woods. Many of the Asters and Golden-rods will thrive here. Most of them come in late summer, when other flowers are passed; they do quite well, also, in dry, open places.

Occasionally will be seen two of the signs against the same plant; this means that the plant seems to do equally well in both positions.

Frond of *Aspidium acrostichoides*. See page 7

HARDY FERNS

Hardy Ferns can be planted in either spring or fall, and if the purchaser wishes to use my pot-grown stock they can be placed in the garden even during the mid-growing season. Hardy Ferns are being used in quantity for massed plantings, and selections can be made to suit almost any location. Many times there are corners about the house where the sun does not strike. Such places can be beautified by the use of Hardy Ferns. My Fern trade is extensive and I am in a position to furnish them in quantity and will be glad to make special quotations on large amounts. I carry in stock over fifty varieties of hardy native Ferns most of them taking readily to cultivation. There are a few varieties of hardy native Ferns which will thrive in the open sun, yet, for the most part, they will give much better results when planted in a shady location. The Ferns I offer, being native, require a period of rest and consequently are not suitable for house culture in the winter.

Soils. Some of the larger-growing Ferns can be grown with extremely good results in ordinary garden soil in a shady location, yet, if we intend to imitate Nature, it will be necessary to furnish, for many of our Ferns, better conditions than are found in the ordinary garden. In planting Ferns it is well to prepare the soil by making it very fine, then adding, if practicable, leaf-mold so as to make the soil very light and porous. If the planter does not have at his disposal a sloping piece of ground and is anxious to have Ferns in his garden, it will be well to raise the bed 2 to 3 inches in which they are planted. This will tend to produce the drainage conditions necessary.

In planting the small rock Ferns, almost pure leaf-mold or peat should be used. This class of Ferns is, as a rule, found growing in such soils and while they can be made to struggle along and in some cases give fairly good results in ordinary garden soil, they will do much better if furnished the conditions as above described.

Uses. Our Hardy Ferns, being so varied in their characteristics, can be adapted to a wide variety of purposes. All of them can be used as specimens in the Hardy Fern collection; many can be used for edging walks in a shaded rock-garden; while others are best suited for massed plantings.

Time to plant. Hardy Ferns can be planted in either the spring or fall. If they are planted late in the autumn it is well to give them a mulch of leaves. This gives them protection from freezing and thawing and it also tends to retain the moisture in the soil until the new rootlets have started to grow.

How deep to plant. Doubtless many amateurs are not successful in growing Ferns, due to the fact that they place them too deep in the ground. Those varieties, such as the Christmas Fern or Evergreen Wood Fern, which grow from a crown should not be planted below the surface; the crown should be left exposed to the air. In case Ferns grow from underground root-stalks, such as the Beech Fern, they should be planted just below the surface with not more than half an inch of earth to cover them. Too deep planting proves fatal, especially where a long, wet season follows the planting which causes the crowns or buds to rot.

ADIANTUM pedatum (Maidenhair Fern). The most graceful of all our New England Ferns, attaining a height of from 12 to 18 inches when grown in rich, moist shady locations. It requires a well-drained situation, as is the case with most of our Ferns, but when once established it increases from year to year. It should be planted about an inch below the surface of the ground, the plants being placed 8 inches apart if a massed effect is desired.

ASPIDIUM acrostichoides (Christmas Fern). ☒ An evergreen species, about a foot high, with deep green fronds simply divided. Although it is one of our common species, it is a pretty one, and easily grown in shade, in good garden soil, well drained. A good Fern for planting with other sorts. Plant with the new crowns or buds just at the surface.

aculeatum Braunii (Prickly Shield Fern). ☒ ✱ This rare Fern has light, glossy green foliage and when grown in very rich soil attains a height of 12 to 15 inches. It is spreading in its habit, similar to the Christmas Fern. It should be planted a foot apart with the new crowns just above the surface. 40 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10, \$30 per 100.

cristatum (Crested Wood Fern). ☒ Grows in rather wet places, attaining a height of about a foot. It is fine for lining walks through moist situations or planting in small colonies in the shade. It is easily grown; plant the crown just above the surface of the ground.

cristatum Clintonianum. ☒ A large form of Cristatum, attaining a height of nearly 3 feet when grown in moist, rich places. Evergreen type especially desirable for the Fern-bed. To produce massed effects it should be planted a foot apart.

Filix-mas (Male Fern). ☒ A rare evergreen type native to the Northwest. This variety grows 2 feet high in rich soil. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, a foot apart if massed effects are desired. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

Goldieanum (Goldie's Wood Fern). ☒ When fully grown it attains a height of 3 feet, having dark green fronds in some cases more than a foot wide. Plant the crowns just above the surface, and, if massed effects are desired, a foot apart. 50 cts. each, \$4.50 for 10, \$40 per 100.

marginale (Evergreen Wood Fern). ☒ ✱ An evergreen variety having dark green fronds which are rather stiff in their appearance. This Fern is used quite extensively for forming ground-covers under shrubbery. Plant with the crowns just above the surface and one foot apart.

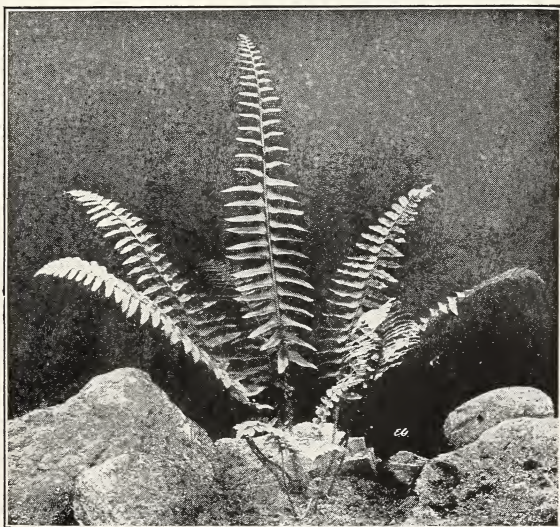
noveboracense (New York Shield Fern). ☒ This is a slender species growing a little over a foot high, the fronds being 3 to 4 inches wide. It gives best results when planted in moist, shady locations. Its pale green foliage contrasts beautifully with the darker colored varieties when planted in masses. The buds of this Fern should be planted just below the surface of the ground and, for massing, 9 inches apart.

spinulosum (Spinulose Wood Fern). ☒ Requires well-drained locations and if grown in rich soil attains a height of 1½ to 2 feet. It is fine for massing under shrubs to form an evergreen ground-cover. The crowns should be planted just at the surface, and, for mass planting, a foot apart.

spinulosum dilatatum.

☒ This is similar to Spinulosum but has broader fronds. When grown in rich, moist situations it attains a height of 2½ feet. When planting, furnish it with rich, porous soil. Plant the crowns just at the surface, and 1½ feet apart for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Thelypteris (Marsh Shield Fern). ◇ A foot high, with fronds about 2½ inches wide. It can be cultivated in moist, open places, and, like all the ferns, is benefited by adding leaf-mold which makes the soil the plants like.



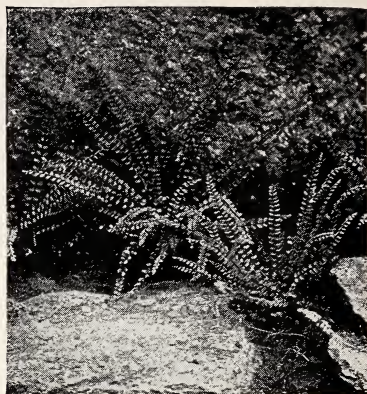
Aspidium acrostichoides

ASPLENIUM angustifolium (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort). ☼ A charming Fern 1 to 3 feet high, with simply divided fronds 3 to 4 inches long. Its home is in rich, shaded places, where it is quite moist. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ebeneum (Ebony Spleenwort). ✱ 6 to 15 inches high. Suited for rockwork. In planting in the front border of Fern-beds, give it a little leaf-mold, and plant about 8 inches apart; do not cover the new buds.

Filix-fœmina (Lady Fern). ◆☼ A large, handsome Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, with finely cut foliage. Plant in a moist place, in sun or shade, in good, rich soil. A good Fern to grow as single specimens, or it can be set 1½ to 2 feet apart at back of Fern-bed. **One of the best for general culture.**

Trichomanes (Maidenhair Spleenwort). ☼ A delicate little Fern, with narrow fronds 3 to 6 inches long. Although found up among the cliffs, it adapts itself to the small rockery, where it does exceedingly well, and also in the Fern border. This is one of the small evergreen Ferns benefited by a good allowance of leaf-mold. Plant about 8 inches apart, in colonies of a dozen or so if possible, with the crowns at the surface.



Asplenium Trichomanes

thelypteroides (Silvery Spleenwort). Fronds 2 to 3 feet high, by 6 inches wide. Thrives in moist shades. A good thrifty Fern, deserving of a place well back in the Fern-bed. Any good garden soil. Plant 1 foot apart.

BOTRYCHIUM virginianum (Moonwort). ☼ About 1 foot high, divided into two segments above the middle, one of which is erect, bearing the fruit, the other spreading, triangular, membranous and much divided. Plant 8 inches apart.

ternatum. ◆ 6 to 12 inches high. Fronds evergreen, resembling the preceding, but smaller and less divided. Plant 6 inches apart, with the new bud about an inch below the surface.

CAMPTOSORUS rhizophyllus (Walking-leaf). ☼ A little, low-creeping Fern, with evergreen fronds 4 to 9 inches long growing in tufts. Interesting and quite easy to grow in the rock-garden. If to be grown in the Fern-bed, use a good sprinkling of leaf-mold, raising the bed 2 to 3 inches, and plant on front edge about 6 inches apart. Do not cover the leaves. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

CYSTOPTERIS bulbifera (Bladder Fern). ☼ Light green fronds, which attain a length of nearly 3 feet, make it useful for massing on moist banks or for lining walks where a low carpet effect is desired. Plant the crowns just at the surface and 8 inches apart.

fragilis. ☼ Smaller than the preceding, growing but 4 to 8 inches high, with fronds two or three times divided. Forms nice clumps in shady, well-drained soil; plant 6 inches apart in beds.

DICKSONIA punctilobula (Hayscented, or Gossamer Fern). ◆☼✱ One of the varieties that will grow in either sun or shade. It propagates itself by underground root-stalks and if planted in rich, porous soil will soon form masses. Sods for immediate effects, 60 cts. per sq. ft., \$5 for 10 sq. ft., \$35 per 100 sq. ft.



Lygodium palmatum. See page 5



Osmunda Claytoniana grows from 2 to 3 feet high, is successful for shade and can be grown very well indeed in window boxes

LYGODIUM palmatum (Climbing Fern). ☒ Grows 1 to 3 feet high. Stalk slender and twining from a slim, running root-stock. Plant 1 foot apart and keep the soil well mulched with leaves for one or two years. We furnish this Fern in pot-grown stock only. It will be shipped in the pots, by express. 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

ONOCLEA sensibilis (Sensitive Fern). ♦ ☒ It can be planted in quite wet places, too wet for most other sorts, or it will thrive in moist soils in open sunny locations or shaded spots, reaching a height of 1 foot. Plant 1 foot apart.

Struthiopteris (Ostrich Fern). ☒ Long, graceful, erect fronds make a most effective background for smaller Ferns, reaching a height of 1 foot, and the sterile ones 2 to 4 feet, with a width of 6 to 10 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

OPHIOGLOSSUM vulgatum (Adder's-Tongue Fern). A single leaf springs from the fibrous roots, bearing at the top a singular spike of fruit or spores. It is usually found in wet, open places, in low, grassy meadows. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

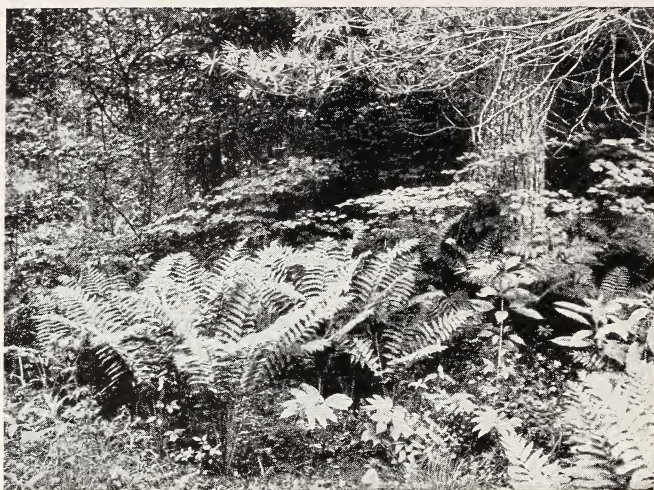
OSMUNDA regalis (Flowering Fern). ☒ Pale green fronds. One of the prettiest of the large Ferns. It can be grown in still water, 2 or 3 inches deep, setting the plants so that the crowns will be just above the water; also in moist soils, sun or shade. 2 to 3 feet high. Plant 2 or 3 feet apart, where several are to be grown. Large roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Claytoniana. ✱ ☒ Clothed with loose wool when unfolding its fronds in spring, but soon becoming perfectly smooth. This Fern, 2 to 3 feet high, is found in rather dry, shaded places, and does quite well under cultivation and in boxes. Plant about 2 feet apart if several are needed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). ☒ Larger than the preceding—often 5 feet high and 8 inches wide. Thrives in quite wet soil, in open sun or moist, shady places; usually found in mucky soil. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100; extra-heavy, 50 cts. each, \$4 for 10.

PHEGopteris Dryopteris (Beech Fern). ☒ Has triangular fronds 3 to 5 inches wide, once or twice divided. Reaches a height of 1 foot in moist, rich, shaded places. It is benefited by adding a little leaf-mold to the soil. Plant 8 inches apart for permanent bed.

Prices on Ferns, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted



Osmunda cinnamomea (Cinnamon Fern). See page 5

Phegopteris hexagonoptera. ☒ A good Fern for the shady corner. It reaches a height of one foot, with fronds averaging from 7 to 12 inches in width—often broader than long. Plant 8 inches apart.

polypodioides. ☒ Fronds smaller and darker green than the preceding, 8 inches high, often found on mossy banks just above the water of a mountain brook. A good Fern for the front border of a Fern-bed, and, if planted 6 inches apart, should in two years, make a solid clump.

POLYPODIUM vulgare (Common Polypody). ☒ One of the best evergreen species for rock-work. Grows 4 to 10 inches high, forming dense mats. Plant about 4 to 6 inches apart for quick results and cover the new buds slightly.

PTERIS aquilina (Common Brake). Commonly found throughout New England in light, sandy soil, and often in thin woodlands; will grow in either sun or shade.

WOODSIA ilvensis (Rusty Woodsia). ♦ ☒ This Fern thrives in moist soils in shade, but needs good drainage; it grows about 6 inches high. Plant about 8 inches apart.

obtusa (Obtuse-leaved Woodsia). ☒ An easy Fern to grow, and quite desirable for rock-work. It will thrive in almost any shaded place not too wet. 6 to 12 inches high. Plant 8 inches apart in front of larger Ferns. It is benefited by the addition of a little leaf-mold.

WOODWARDIA angustifolia (Chain Fern). ♦ Thrives in moist garden soil, even in highest rock gardens. 12 inches high by 3 to 4 inches wide. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

virginica. ♦ Is larger than the preceding—2 feet high by 3 to 5 inches broad. Can be grown in any garden soil. Plant 12 to 14 inches apart if a permanent bed is desired.

CLUB MOSSES

LYCOPODIUM clavatum (Club Moss). ✱ This variety runs extensively, sometimes 6 feet or more. Stems round, and covered with small, light green, pointed leaves.

complanatum. ✱ The short stems, 3 to 6 inches high, have flat-topped, leafy branches. The brown, running stems are often 8 feet long.

dendroideum (Ground Pine). ☒ ✱ Used for Christmas greens. Grows about 6 inches high, in moist, shady places; evergreen, quite showy, and does well under cultivation.

lucidulum (Shining Club Moss). ☒ Evergreen, 3 to 8 inches high; leaves 1/2 inch long, growing thickly along the stalk. Plant in moist shady places, 3 to 4 inches apart.

SELAGINELLA rupestris. ♦ A little, low, grayish green moss-like plant, 1 to 3 inches high, growing in little tufts on exposed rocks.

apus. ♦ A pretty little creeper, with fine, scale-like leaves. Makes a fine ground-work for small flowering plants. Grows in open sun or in wet or moist places.

COLLECTIONS OF HARDY FERNS BOUND TO PLEASE LOVERS OF WILD GARDENS

The following collections are made up to help in selecting for special needs, and should be sent by express or freight

If to be planted in beds, the height given after each kind will indicate where it should go. If in beds where they are to be seen from all sides, the tall kinds in the center; but if in an angle of the house or wall, plant the taller kinds the farthest back, 8 inches or a foot from the wall, and the smaller kinds in front.

No. 1, \$5. For Open Sun Culture

This collection is desirable for the open border, and all the Ferns, being rather tall, can be grown as single specimens or for massing, with or without flowers.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 5 <i>Onoclea Struthiopteris</i> , 2 to 4 feet. | 20 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 feet. |
| 5 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 feet. | 5 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 feet. |

No. 2, \$5. For Dry, Shady Places

These Ferns will grow in a dry, shady place. Plant them where flowers, as a rule, do not thrive.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 10 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 foot. | 10 <i>Dicksonia punctilobula</i> , 1 to 2 feet. |
| 10 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 feet. | 5 <i>Osmunda Claytoniana</i> , 2 to 3 feet. |

No. 3, \$6. For Moist, Shady Places

This collection is fine and easily handled in moist, shady places; also for large rockery.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 5 <i>Adiantum pedatum</i> , 1 foot. | 5 <i>Asplenium thelypteroides</i> , 2 to 3 feet. |
| 5 <i>Aspidium cristatum</i> , 1 foot. | 5 <i>Asplenium Filix-fœmina</i> , 2 to 3 feet. |
| 5 <i>Aspidium acrostichoides</i> , 1 foot. | 5 <i>Phegopteris hexagonoptera</i> , 1 foot. |
| 5 <i>Aspidium spinulosum</i> , 1 to 1½ feet. | 5 <i>Woodwardia virginica</i> , 2 feet. |
| 5 <i>Aspidium marginale</i> , 1 to 2 feet. | |

No. 4, \$5. For Wet, Open Ground

These Ferns are very useful for border of a lake or low, wet ground.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10 <i>Aspidium Thelypteris</i> , 1 foot. | 10 <i>Osmunda regalis</i> , 2 to 3 feet. |
| 10 <i>Onoclea sensibilis</i> , 1 foot. | 10 <i>Woodwardia virginica</i> , 2 feet. |

No. 5, \$6. Low Evergreen Ferns for Rockery in Shade

This is a beautiful collection of low-growing Ferns and easily managed.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 10 <i>Asplenium ebeneum</i> , 6 to 15 inches. | 10 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 inches. |
| 10 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 inches. | 5 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 inches. |
| 10 <i>Camptosorus rhizophyllus</i> , 4 to 9 inches. | |

No. 6, \$5. Low Evergreen Ferns for Dry, Rocky Ledge

- | | |
|--|--|
| 10 <i>Asplenium Trichomanes</i> , 3 to 6 inches. | 10 <i>Polypodium vulgare</i> , 4 to 10 inches. |
| 10 <i>Woodsia obtusa</i> , 6 to 12 inches. | 10 <i>Woodsia ilvensis</i> , 6 inches. |

All of the Ferns listed in this catalogue can be shipped at any time during the growing season by simply cutting back the fronds. This checks the growth temporarily, but soon after the planting new foliage forms and in a short time the plants will be as beautiful as ever.

THE HARDY ROCK-GARDEN

Early spring flowers make a better and more natural display in a rock-garden than in the ordinary flower-bed. The construction of a rock-garden is very simple. Select a shaded location, where the ground has ordinary moisture. Begin at the bottom and build up (do not throw together a heap of stones and then cover with earth); each boulder should be placed so as to allow moisture from rains to run into the garden, not away from it. After placing a boulder, fill around it with earth, being sure that there are no spaces unfilled, as air-spaces will prevent moisture from coming up from below. The top of a rock-garden must have direct contact with the ground by way of firm earth in order to allow the moisture to work up among the stones and give the proper conditions for growing rock plants. It is not necessary to build a rock-garden more than 8 to 10 inches above the surrounding level.

The soil in which the plants are directly placed should be rich woods' earth. The main body of the rock-garden can be ordinary garden soil, yet to obtain the best results the top soil should be rich woods' dirt. Many native plants can be grown in woods' soil with fine results where they fail to give satisfaction when grown in garden soil.

It is impossible to give explicit directions for making a rock-garden, such as will cover all needs, yet I will be very glad to advise anyone who may contemplate the building of such a garden, giving specific directions as may be necessary. If desired, I will send a competent representative to lay out and plan a rock-garden; terms given on application.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE

FERNS

(For description, see Ferns)

Adiantum pedatum, 12 to 15 inches.
Aspidium aculeatum Braunii, 12 to 15 in.
Aspidium cristatum, 12 inches.
Aspidium Filix-mas, 1 to 2 feet.
Aspidium marginale, 1 to 2 feet.
Aspidium munitum, 12 to 15 inches.
Aspidium spinulosum, 1 to 1½ feet.
Asplenium ebeneum, 6 to 12 inches.
Asplenium Trichomanes, 3 to 6 inches.
Camptosorus rhizophyllus. (Prostrate.)
Cystopteris bulbifera, 6 to 12 inches.
Cystopteris fragilis, 6 to 8 inches.
Osmunda Claytoniana, 2 to 3 ft.
Osmunda regalis, 1½ to 3 feet.
Phegopteris Dryopteris, 6 to 10 inches.
Phegopteris hexagonoptera, 8 to 12 inches.
Phegopteris polypodioides, 8 to 12 inches.
Polypodium vulgare, 4 to 10 inches.
Woodsia ilvensis, 4 to 8 inches.
Woodsia obtusa, 6 to 12 inches.

FLOWERING PLANTS

(See Herbaceous Plants for descriptions)

Actæa alba, 1 to 2 feet.
Anemone pennsylvanica, 1 foot.
Aquilegia canadensis, 8 to 12 inches.
Arisæma triphyllum, 1 to 1½ feet.
Asarum canadense, 4 to 6 inches.
Asarum virginicum, 4 to 6 inches.

Aster cordifolius, 1½ to 2 feet.
Aster corymbosus, 18 to 30 inches.
Aster patens, 1½ to 2 feet.
Aster undulatus, 18 to 30 inches.
Baptisia tinctoria, 1 to 2 feet.
Caulophyllum thalictroides, 1 to 1½ feet.
Chimaphila maculata, 3 to 6 inches.
Cimicifuga racemosa, 2 to 4 feet.
Claytonia caroliniana, 3 to 5 inches.
Claytonia virginica, 3 to 5 inches.
Dalibarda repens, 2 to 4 inches.
Dentaria diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Dicentra Cucullaria, 4 to 8 inches.
Erythronium albidum, 6 inches.
Erythronium americanum, 6 inches.
Eupatorium ageratoides, 1½ to 3 feet.
Euphorbia corollata, 1½ to 3 feet.
Galax aphylla, 6 to 8 inches.
Gentiana Andrewsii, 1 to 2 feet.
Geranium Robertianum, 6 to 12 inches.
Hepatica acutiloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Hepatica triloba, 4 to 6 inches.
Heuchera americana, 8 to 12 inches.
Houstonia cærulea, 2 to 3 inches.
Houstonia purpurea, 2 to 4 inches.
Iris cristata, 4 to 8 inches.
Iris verna, 4 to 8 inches.
Lilium philadelphicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Lobelia cardinalis, 1½ to 3 feet.
Lobelia syphillicata, 18 to 30 inches.
Mertensia virginica, 1 to 1½ feet.
Mitchella repens. (Prostrate.)
Mitella diphylla, 4 to 8 inches.
Nepeta Glechoma. (Prostrate.)

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR A MOIST, SHADY PLACE, continued

Opuntia vulgaris, 3 to 6 inches.
Oxalis Acetosella, 3 to 4 inches.
Oxalis violacea, 3 to 4 inches.
Phlox amoena, 6 to 12 inches.
Phlox divaricata, 8 to 18 inches.
Phlox reptans, 8 to 12 inches.
Phlox subulata, 3 to 5 inches.
Phlox subulata alba, 3 to 5 inches.
Podophyllum peltatum, 8 to 15 inches.
Polygonatum biflorum, 1 to 2 feet.
Sanguinaria canadensis, 6 to 12 inches.
Shortia galacifolia, 4 to 6 inches.
Smilacina bifolia, 3 to 4 inches.
Smilacina racemosa, 8 to 18 inches.
Solidago caesia, 1 to 1½ feet.
Solidago nemoralis, 1 to 1½ feet.
Solidago odora, 1 to 2 feet.
Streptopus roseus, 1 to 1½ feet.
Stylophorum diphyllum, 1 to 2 feet.
Thalictrum anemonoides, 6 to 12 inches.

Thalictrum dioicum, 1 to 2 feet.
Tiarella cordifolia, 6 to 10 inches.
Trillium cernuum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium erectum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erectum album, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium erythrocarpum, 8 to 12 inches.
Trillium grandiflorum, 10 to 15 inches.
Trillium nivale, 4 to 6 inches.
Trillium recurvatum, 12 inches.
Trillium stylosum, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia grandiflora, 1 to 1½ feet.
Uvularia perfoliata, 8 to 12 inches.
Uvularia sessilifolia, 8 to 12 inches.
Vinca minor. (Trailer.)
Viola canadensis, 4 to 12 inches.
Viola canina sylvestris, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola cucullata, 4 to 8 inches.
Viola pubescens, 8 to 12 inches.
Viola rotundifolia, 2 to 4 inches.
Viola septentrionalis, 4 to 8 inches.

ROCK-GARDEN PLANTS FOR OPEN, SUNNY PLACES

The following list of plants is suited to growing in a sunny rock-garden. For the most part this list is composed of the dwarf plants which are particularly desirable for this class of gardening. You will find them listed and described under the head of Hardy Perennials unless otherwise noted.

Androsace primuloides.
Alyssum saxatile compactum.
Aquilegia canadensis.
Arabis mollis.
Arenaria cæspitosa.
Armeria Lauchiana.
Aster alpinus albus.
Campanula carpatia.
Campanula carpatia alba.
Campanula rotundifolia.
Cerastium tomentosum.
Delphinium grandiflorum.
Dianthus deltoides.
Houstonia cærulea.
Hutchinsia alpina.
Iberis sempervirens.
Iris cristata.
Iris pumila lutea. (Yellow.)
Iris verna.
Leophyllum buxifolium prostratum.
 (See Evergreens.)
Lupinus perennis.
Lychnis Viscaria splendens.
Mertensia virginica.
Mitchella repens.
Opuntia vulgaris.
Pachysandra terminalis.
Phlox amoena.
Phlox divaricata.
Phlox reptans.
Phlox subulata.
Phlox subulata alba.
Primula auricula.
Primula denticulata cachemiriana.

Primula Polyantha.
Sanguinaria canadensis.
Saponaria ocymoides.
Saxifraga Aizoon.
Saxifraga decipiens.
Saxifraga virginensis.
Sedum acre.
Sedum album.
Sedum kamtschaticum.
Sedum lydium.
Sedum sexangulare.
Sedum stoloniferum coccineum.
Sempervivum.
Silene acaulis.
Silene alpestris.
Silene Saxifraga.
Silene Schafta.
Stokesia cyanea.
Thymus lanuginosus.
Thymus Serpyllum.
Thymus Serpyllum albus.
Thymus Serpyllum coccineus.
Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa. (See Evergreens.)
Veronica gentianoides.
Veronica incana.
Veronica repens.
Vinca minor.
Viola californica.
Viola cornuta.
Viola cornuta alba.
Viola gracilis.
Viola lutea.
Viola odorata.
Viola septentrionalis.

HARDY PERENNIALS

FLOWERS THAT LIVE YEAR AFTER YEAR

The word *Native* will possibly assist customers in selecting plants for a garden where only natives are required. There is no class of plants which gives the same permanency of effect as do these. When established they bloom year after year while many of the so-called hardy plants pass their period of usefulness after two or three years.

Prices on Perennials, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

ACTÆA

alba (White Baneberry). ☞ *Native*. Racemes of white flowers, followed by white fruit. Fine for rock-work or the shady corner. 35 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

ALYSSUM

saxatile compactum. Masses of bright yellow flowers in May. An admirable low-growing plant for the rockery, or for edging the bed or border of perennials.

ALETRIS

farinosa (Colic-root). *Native*. This plant grows where the soil is rather dry. It bears small white flowers on a slender stalk, 1 to 1½ feet high.

ANDROSACE

primuloides. A low plant of the primrose family growing at high altitude. Forms rosettes of silky leaves. Flowers rose-lilac. 3 inches high.

ANEMONE

memorosa (Windflower). ☞ *Native*. 2 to 4 inches high. Flowers white, tinged with purple; partial shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

canadensis (pennsylvanica). ♦ 12 to 18 inches high. Large, single, pure white flowers. Plant in the moist border in a sunny place. Quite hardy. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

ANTENNARIA

margaritacea (Pearly Everlasting). ☞ *Native*. About a foot high; white woolly leaves and pearly white flowers in broad heads. Can be kept a long time if cut before maturing and dried; quite fragrant. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

AQUILEGIA

alpina (Columbine). ♦ From Switzerland. Flowers blue, large, and quite showy. May and June. 1 foot. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

canadensis. ♦ *Native*. Yellow and red flowers an inch long. Very desirable for rockeries. 8 to 20 inches high.

chrysantha (Golden-spurred Columbine). ♦ Flowers large, golden yellow, with long spurs. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Skinneri. ♦ Orange-red flowers. 18 inches high. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

vulgaris. ♦ From Europe. Flowers are violet.

ARABIS

mollis. Similar to preceding in masses of pure white flowers. It forms good clumps, carpeting the soil with small shining leaves.



Actæa alba in fruit

No plants excel Perennials for real values in home gardens.

ARENARIA

cæspitosa. Forms fine tufts of bright, green leaves; flowers white.

montana. *Native*. Foliage evergreen. Flowers white, appearing in May. Excellent for rockery or border of woodland paths.

ARISÆMA

triphyllum (Wild Turnip; Jack-in-the-Pulpit). Let this woodland gem preach for you.

ARMERIA

Lauchæana (Sea Pink). ♦ Low plant, with numerous narrow, grass-like leaves clustered at the base. Height about 1 foot; flowers purple, in little clusters at the top. Clumps, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASARUM

canadense (Wild Ginger; Canada Snake-root). ☒ *Native*. Kidney-shaped leaves 3 to 5 inches wide and a single purplish flower close to the ground. Plant in the shady corner with your ferns. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

virginicum (Virginia Snakeroot). ☒ *Native*. Smaller than the preceding, with shining, round leaves, green to bronze color, mottled with white; rich, shady hillsides. Hardy in New England. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.



Aster novi-belgii. See page 12



Arisaema triphyllum

ASCLEPIAS

tuberosa (Butterfly Weed). A foot high with large heads of orange flowers. Thrives on dry sandy banks. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

ASTER

These are easily grown and deserve more attention from lovers of wild flowers. Those named are among the most showy of the genus.

hybrida (Snowflake). White flowers with yellow centers. A fine rock-garden sort. 8 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

cordifolius. ✱ *Native*. Pale blue flowers in autumn. Quite showy. 1 to 2 feet.

corymbosus. ✱ *Native*. White flowers. A prominent Aster of our dry New England woods in late autumn. 1 to 2 feet.

ericoides. ☒ ♦ *Native*. Graceful, wand-like, spreading branches are covered with fine green or purple leaves, and dotted with large, white flowers. Plant in dry, sandy soil.

lævis. ☒ ♦ ✱ *Native*. A beautiful species with sky-blue flowers. Grows in dry woodland.

linariifolius (Double-bristled Aster). ✱ *Native*. Grows 8 to 12 inches high; short, linear leaves and large, showy, violet flowers in late autumn. Plant in dry, open places or woods.

ASTER, continued

multiflorus. ♦ *Native.* Branches covered with small, white flowers. Fine for dry, open places. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

novæ-angliæ. ♦ *Native.* Stout stalks, 3 to 8 feet high. Flowers violet and purple. Moist ground.

novi-belgii. ♦ *Native.* Plants 2 to 3 feet high, with large, pale blue flowers. A wet, open bank is best suited for its growth.

undulatus. * *Native.* One of the most showy of our wild Asters, growing about 2 feet high, with bright blue flowers; delights in dry, shady place; flowers in late autumn.

Asters in varieties for shady places, \$10 per 100. Asters in varieties for open sunny places, \$10 per 100.

BAPTISIA

tinctoria (Wild Indigo). ♦ *Native.* Flowers yellow. Forms good clumps in the open border. 1 to 2 feet high.

CAMPANULA

carpatica. ♦ Large, blue flowers in summer. Sunny border or rocky. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

carpatica alba. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

CAULOPHYLLUM

thalictroides (Blue Cohosh). * *Native.* A thrifty plant of our New England hillsides. Flowers greenish yellow, followed by the large blue berries.



Claytonia virginica

CERASTIUM

tomentosum. ♦ Leaves silvery white; masses of pure white flowers in early summer; used for edging and mixed borders. 4 to 6 inches high.

CHELONE

glabra (Snake Head). ♦ *Native.* Flowers white to rose-color, in late autumn; grows in wet places. 1 to 2 feet high.

CHIMAPHILA

maculata. * *Native.* Low-growing plants with spotted leaves and rather showy white or pink flowers. Plant it with the partridge berry.

umbellata (Prince's Pine). *Native.* An evergreen 6 to 10 inches high with bright shiny leaves; flowers flesh color in June.

CIMICIFUGA

racemosa (Black Snakeroot). * ♦ *Native.* Tall plants with white flowers in elongated racemes. Desirable for a moist, shady corner. 4 to 6 feet high.

CLAYTONIA

virginica (Spring Beauty). * *Native.* Has large, rose-colored flowers in early spring. Plant in shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CLINTONIA

borealis. * *Native.* Flower-stalks are about 6 inches high, bearing at the top a few rather large, greenish yellow, lily-like flowers in early spring. Plant in a cool, shady place. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CONVALLARIA

majalis (Lily-of-the-Valley). *Native.* Flowers white. The plants I offer have three to five pips each.

COPTIS

trifolia (Gold-Thread). * *Native.* A little, low evergreen, with bright shiny leaves and white flowers. Plant in a moist shady place.

CORNUS

canadensis (Dwarf Cornel). * *Native.* Plant 6 inches high, with four broad leaves at the top. Flowers greenish, surrounded by a showy white involucre, followed by bright red berries. Desirable for a shady corner; fine for massing. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

DALIBARDA

repens. ☒ *Native.* A little low plant with roundish leaves, and small white flowers. Delights in a cool, moist shady spot and blooms from June until August.

DELPHINIUM

formosum. A well-known garden plant; flowers large and showy, deep blue to almost white.

grandiflorum. ♦ Low-growing plants with finely cut leaves. The large and graceful flowers appear all summer in an almost endless variety of blue, from nearly pure white to finest tints of dark blue. Should be planted in a sunny spot, where they can have good drainage.

DENTARIA

diphylla (Toothwort; Pepper-Root). ☒ *Native.* Plants grow 6 to 15 inches high, with a single corymb of pretty white flowers in May. Rich, shady places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DIANTHUS

deltoides (Maiden Pink). ♦ A dwarf, creeping sort, bearing small, deep red flowers with crimson centers; used for borders and covering the soil with tufts of green.

plumarius, Cyclops (Garden Pink). Colors range from white to deep pink. Fine border plant.

DICENTRA

Cucullaria (Dutchman's Breeches). ♦ *Native.* A very early spring flower, with delicate divided leaves; grows about 8 inches high. Greenish white flowers, tinged with rose. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

canadensis (Squirrel Corn). *Native.* Similar to above in flower, leaf, and manner of growth. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

DIPLOPAPPUS

linariifolius. See Aster.

DIGITALIS

purpurea gloxiniaeflora (Foxglove). ♦ Large, showy flowers in June or July. A good border plant in front of shrubbery, reaching a height of 2 feet. Mixed colors.

ERYSIMUM

pulchellum. ♦ A fine little rock plant, with yellow flowers in spring; forms little clumps.

DODECATHEON

Meadia (Shooting Star). ☒ *Native.* A very pretty, smooth perennial, with rose-colored or sometimes white flowers in May or June. This is sometimes called "American Cyclamen." It thrives in rich, moist woods, or in the open border. 30 cts. each.

ERYTHRONIUM

americanum (Dog's-Tooth Violet). ☒ *Native.* This plant is often called "Adder's Tongue." It grows about 10 inches high, bearing in early spring bright yellow, lily-like flowers about an inch broad. Plant 6 inches below the surface. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

americanum albidum. *Native.* Similar to the preceding variety but may be distinguished by the unmottled green leaves. Flowers white, slightly yellowish at the base. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

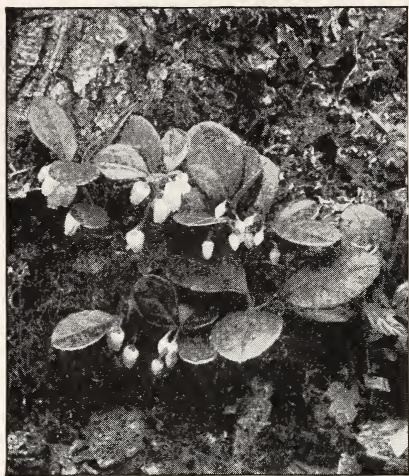
grandiflorum. *Native.* A variety native to the Pacific Coast, having large flowers brighter than *Americanum*. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

EUPATORIUM

ageratoides (White Snakeroot). ♦ *Native.* Grows 2 to 3 feet high, with a profusion of small, white flowers, in heads in late summer. Very desirable for planting in woodlands.



Dicentra Cucullaria

*Gaultheria procumbens*

EUPATORIUM, continued

perfoliatum (Thoroughwort). ♦ *Native*. Reaches a height of 2 to 3 feet with opposite leaves and flat heads of white flowers; moist places.

purpureum (Trumpet Weed; Joe Pye Weed). ♦ *Native*. Plants 4 to 10 feet high, with smooth, purple stalks, leaves in whorls, and large, showy, purple heads of flowers, borne on top. Found in wet meadows and along streams.

FUNKIA

argenteo-variegata (Variegated-leaved Day Lily). ♦ The leaves of this variety are beautifully variegated with white. Very hardy.

Thomas Hogg. ♦ Foliage banded with clear white. A very choice variety, with large, purplish lilac flowers.

GAILLARDIA

grandiflora. ♦ Large, yellow and red flowers shaped like an ox-eye daisy, on stems a foot high; showy.

GALAX

aphylla. ☒ *Native*. A pretty little evergreen from the mountains of North Carolina, having shining red or green leaves. Stalks a foot high, bearing many small, white flowers. Hardy in cold latitudes. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

GAULTHERIA

procumbens (Aromatic Wintergreen). ★ *Native*. A low evergreen, with bright green leaves. Flowers white followed by the bright red berries, which remain until the next season. Give the bed a covering of leaves. It takes a whole season to establish this plant. Clumps, 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

GENTIANA

Andrewsii (Closed Gentian). ☒ *Native*. A pretty and strong-growing northern species, with clusters of blue flowers an inch or more in length. Plant in rich, moist soil. At home along the banks of a brook in shady places. One of our most interesting native plants.

GERANIUM

maculatum (Wild Crane's Bill). ♦ *Native*. The Wild Geranium of our woods and fields. Flowers rather large, light purple, are borne from April to August. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$9 per 100.

Robertianum (Herb Robert). ☒ *Native*. This little biennial is pretty for rockeries. It begins blooming in June and continues until October. Leaves strong-scented; flowers small, red-purple. Thrives best in fairly moist soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HEPATICA

acutiloba (Acute-lobed Hepatica). ☒ *Native*. An early blooming western plant with white, pink, or purple flowers in early spring.

*Gentiana Andrewsii*

HEPATICA, continued

triloba (Round-lobed Hepatica). ☐ *Native*. One of the earliest of our wild wood flowers. Leaves three-lobed; the flowers are pink and dark purple. Fine for massing in the shady corner or open woods.

HEUCHERA

americana. *Native*. Beautifully marbled evergreen leaves. Flowers not showy. The beauty of this plant is in the foliage. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

HIBISCUS

Moscheutos roseus (Swamp Rose Mallow).

☐ *Native*. A tall, thrifty plant, desirable for a moist, sunny place. Flowers large, rose-colored and very showy.

HOUSTONIA

cærulea (Bluets). ☐ *Native*. A little low biennial, 2 to 4 inches high, sparingly branched from the base. Flowers small, delicate light blue, sometimes pale lilac or white, with a yellowish eye. Grows in tufts in open, moist, or grassy places. Blooms in May. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

HUTCHINSIA

alpina. A gem for the rockery; flowers white, in masses. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

HYPOXIS

erecta (Star Grass). ☐ *Native*. A little wood plant, with grass-like leaves and rather large yellow flowers.

IBERIS

sempervirens (Candytuft). ☐ From Canada. Quantities of pure white flowers. One of the choicest for cutting. Hardy. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10.

IRIS

cristata (Crested Iris). ☐ *Native*. A little low species no more than 2 or 3 inches high, found wild in the southern states. Flowers light blue, marked with white. Forms nice clumps. Fine for the open border.

hexagona. Flowers blue, appearing close to the ground the last of June. Height 18 inches. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Pseudacorus. ☐ See Bog-Plants.

verna. *Native*. A little low Iris with blue flowers having yellow center.

versicolor. ☐ *Native*. About 20 inches high with pretty blue flowers. A mass of this variety in bloom is a sight which one will not soon forget. Use it freely in moist places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.



Hepatica triloba

LILIUM

canadense (Wild Meadow Lily). ☐ *Native*. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, with one to many yellow or yellowish red flowers. Plant in moist clay or sandy soil, well enriched.

Grayi. *Native*. Flowers deep red. One of the finest for planting in shady places. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

philadelphicum (Wild Orange-Red Lily).

☐ *Native*. Reaches a height of 1 to 2 feet with one to two upright, open, bell-shaped flowers, reddish orange, spotted with purple. Plant in a well-drained soil in sun or shade.

superbum (Superb Orange Lily). ☐ *Native*. Large bulbs, 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

LOBELIA

cardinalis (Cardinal-flower). ☐ *Native*. One of the showiest of our wild flowers. It is 2 to 4 feet high, with large, deep red blossoms along the upper part of the stalk. Will thrive in any garden soil or along the border of a lily pond or brook in water 2 or 3 inches deep.

syphilitica (Great Blue Lobelia). ☐ *Native*. Similar in growth to the last, but the flowers are blue, streaked with white. Plant in a moist place. Desirable for border of brook or lake.



Mertensia virginica

LUPINUS

perennis (Wild Lupine). *Native*. Grows in dry soils, with large spikes of blue flowers in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

LYCHNIS

Viscaria splendens (Ragged Robin). *Native*. A low-growing, pink-flowered plant, quite desirable for edgings.

LYSIMACHIA

Nummularia (Moneywort). *Native*. Creeping leafy herb, with large yellow flowers. Quite hardy and desirable for covering shady banks and used for rustic vases and baskets.

LYTHRUM

roseum superbum. *Native*. Rose-purple flowers from July to September. Grows along margins of streams; quite showy. Commonly known as Loosestrife.

MENTHA

piperita (Peppermint). *Native*. An aromatic plant found in moist places and springy banks. It is grown in considerable quantity for the oil, which is sold in the market as "peppermint." Grows in any moist garden soil. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

viridis (Spearment). *Native*. A native of Europe. This is often met with in old gardens; can be grown in almost any soil, thriving vigorously with little moisture. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

MERTENSIA

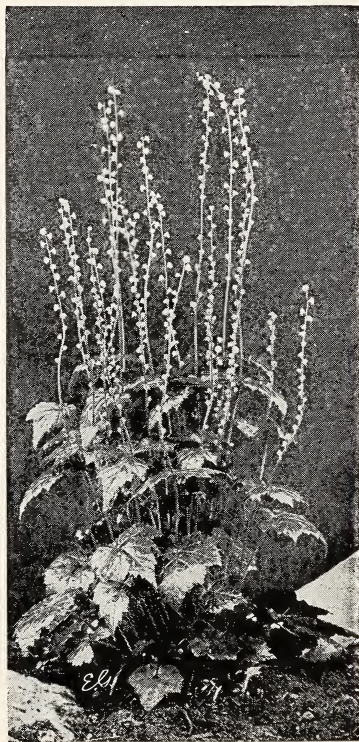
virginica (Virginia Cowslip). *Native*. This plant grows from 1 to 2 feet high, bearing a panicle of beautiful blue or sometimes white flowers in early spring. The buds are pink. One of the choicest early spring flowers for massing in shady places or open sun where it thrives equally well.

MITCHELLA

repens (Partridge Berry). *Native*. A little trailing evergreen. It forms fine mats under evergreens, and when once established, is sure to please. It does exceedingly well in winter, grown in a bell-glass. My stock is pot-grown. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

MITELLA

diphylla (Bishop's Cap). *Native*. Grows 1 to 2 feet high, producing in early spring racemes 6 to 8 inches long of delicate white flowers. Pretty for rockeries.



Mitella diphylla

MONARDA

didyma (Bee Balm). *Native*. Flowers bright red. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. Thrives in moist shade.

MYOSOTIS

palustris (Forget-me-not). ♦ ♦ *Native*. Lovely light blue flowers, with yellow center. Succeeds best in moist situation.

NEPETA

Cataria (Catnip). ♦ An aromatic herb, found near dwellings. Cats are fond of it. 20 cts. each.

Glechoma (Ground Ivy; Gill). *Native*. Little low plant with light blue flowers in early spring. It creeps extensively and is desirable for covering moist banks. 10 cts. each, 75 cts. for 10, \$5 per 100.

GENOTHERA

fruticosa major. Bright yellow flowers. 12 to 18 inches high.

PACHYSANDRA

terminalis. See Evergreen Shrubs.

PARNASSIA

caroliniana (Grass of Parnassus). ♦ ♦ *Native*. The flowers are white, marked with greenish veins; showy. 6 to 15 inches high.

PHLOX

amoena (Lovely Phlox). ♦ *Native*. One of the most charming little dwarf plants imaginable, growing only about 6 inches high, and forming a mat of evergreen foliage which is entirely covered with compact heads of bright pink flowers from April until June. A lovely spring-blooming plant.

divaricata. ♦ *Native*. About 15 inches high. Flowers pale lilac or bluish. Grows in rocky woods.

reptans. *Native*. A trailing variety having deep pink flowers borne on stems 8 to 12 inches high.

subulata (Ground, or Moss Pink). ♦ *Native*. A creeping or tufted species, growing in broad mats on dry, rocky hills or sand banks. In the summer it does quite well in the border and can be used for edging or among larger plants, where it soon covers the ground.

subulata alba. ♦ A variety of the above, with pure white flowers. Desirable for covering rocky or sandy places.



Phlox divaricata

FLATYCODON

grandiflorum Mariesii. ♦ A beautiful variety with dark green foliage and large, deep violet-blue flowers 2 to 3 inches in diameter. Summer. Very choice. Grows 1 foot high.

grandiflorum Mariesii album. Flowers white.

PODOPHYLLUM

peltatum (May Apple; Mandrake). ☼ *Native*. A peculiar herb, with creeping rootstocks and fibrous roots. Grows a foot or more high, with large, round, seven-to-nine-lobed leaves, peltate in the middle. Flowers nodding, white, 1 to 2 inches broad.

POLYGALA

paucifolia (Fringed Polygale). ☼ *Native*. A low-growing and interesting plant. Leaves of a delicate purple tint, and large, handsome, rose-purple flowers, beautifully fringed, in May and June.

The Broad-leaved Evergreens and Azaleas should be planted more freely. In their blooming season they are unsurpassed in form and color of bloom, and their decorative value is not limited to the span of spring and summer, but extends throughout the year.

POLYGONATUM

biflorum (Solomon's Seal). ☒ *Native*.

Grows a foot high; often seen in rich, shady places, and bearing, in June, several or many rather small, greenish flowers along the upper half of the stalk, followed by the black or blue berries which are quite conspicuous in autumn. Plant in moist shade; perfectly at home in the rock-garden.

majus (Giant Seal). *Native*. A large form of the above. 30 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

PRIMULA (PRIMROSE)

These develop their full beauty when planted in a moist situation. For several seasons past I have met with remarkable results by growing them in my bog-garden where the moisture is constant.

acaulis. Habit of growth like the true English Primrose. Mixed colors.

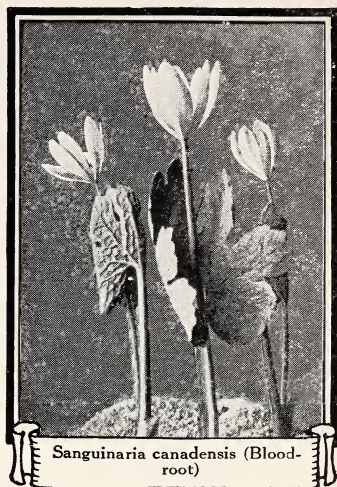
Beesiana. Flowers various shades of purple with yellow eye; strong grower. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Bulleyana. Flowers rich golden yellow, shaded orange-buff. 30 cts. each, \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.

Polyantha. ♦ The hardy garden Primrose, bearing many umbels or stems well above the clusters of leaves. Mixed sorts, mostly in garnet and yellow; good clumps.



Hardy Primrose



Sanguinaria canadensis (Blood-root)

PRIMULA, continued

japonica. One of the very handsomest of Primroses and in the moist, peaty soil of our bog-garden formed broad, rank leaves 18 inches long. Throws up strong flower-stalks 2 feet or more high and unfolds tier after tier of rich crimson or creamy white flowers in great profusion.

japonica hybrida. Flowers deep red, shading to pink at the margin of the petals. 35 cts. each, \$3.50 for 10.

PYRETHRUM

hybridum. Popular flowers, deserving a place in every garden. The plants form broad clumps, with handsome, fern-like foliage. Flowers daisy-like in manner of growth, very deep pink to almost white. We offer it mixed in double and single forms.

PYROLA

elliptica (Shin Leaf). *Native*. A little low evergreen plant, 3 to 4 inches high, forming extended mats or ground-covers in rich shady places. Flowers white and quite attractive.

SANGUINARIA

canadensis (Bloodroot). ☒ *Native*. A low perennial, about 6 inches high, with pure white flowers an inch in diameter, in early spring. The large, leathery leaves appear later. Plant in rich soil, selecting, if possible, shady places or rock-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SAXIFRAGA

virginiensis. ♦ *Native.* A low perennial, 4 to 9 inches high, with a cluster of pretty white flowers appearing in early spring. Fine for rockeries. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

SEDUM (STONECROP)

A class of plants particularly adapted for carpeting very dry, sandy or rocky places in open sun. The taller varieties are quite useful in the border, being quite showy.

LOW VARIETIES

acre. ♦ A little, low tufted perennial spreading on the ground. Flowers yellow; very pretty for rock-work or growing in front of the hardy border.

dasyphyllum. Small, fleshy, glaucous leaves. Flowers white. 2 inches high.

divergens. *Native.* A native of the Northwest; very fleshy leaves which turn a deep bronze in spring. Flowers yellow.

album. From northern Asia. A low plant, 4 to 6 inches high, with linear leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. Flowers white with red centers. Useful for covering dry rocks and banks in open sun.

kamtschaticum. ♦ Grows 4 to 6 inches high with leaves rather large; runs extensively, quickly covering the soil. Flowers yellow, in late summer.

lydium. Low plants, fine for rock-work in open sun; leaves turn red in autumn.

rupestre minor. One of the finest. Turns a grayish purple in the spring. Flowers yellow.

sexangulare. ♦ Similar to *S. acre*, but the leaves and whole plant are smaller. Used for carpeting dry, bare places.

stoloniferum coccineum. ♦ A very desirable trailing variety having pink flowers. The foliage turns a deep bronze during the winter. Very fine for edging purposes.

SEMPERVIVUM

tectorum (House Leek). ♦ A class of plants with thick leaves, often tinted with pink or purple. Used for rock-work or edging in dry, open places. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

arachnoideum. Small rosettes threaded over from tip to tip with white cob-web-like down.

SHORTIA

galacifolia. ♦ *Native.* A rare species, but recently introduced from the mountains of North Carolina. The leaves are evergreen and the petals, five in number, are pure white, and scalloped or notched on the edges. Flowers about an inch across in early summer. Plant in a rich, shady place. Hardy. 35 cts. each, \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

SILENE

acaulis (Cushion Pink). *Native.* A little low, moss-like, evergreen alpine covered in summer with pink, rose, or purple flowers. Plant in moist soil in open sun. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

Schafta. Fine rock-plant, bearing a profusion of small white flowers in May.

SMILACINA

bifolia (*Maianthemum bifolium*). ♦ *Native.* Grows to 4 inches high, with small, white flowers in spring; fragrant.

racemosa (False Solomon's Seal). ♦ *Native.* Plants 1 to 2 feet high. Flowers white, in terminal racemes, in June and July. Found throughout New England in moist shades, usually on hillsides.

stellata. A foot high with flowers similar to the above but larger; rare.

SOLIDAGO (Goldenrod)

This is an attractive genus of plants, with a large number of variable species, some of which are very beautiful. They come into flower a little before the asters and, with them, add much to the bloom in autumn.

cæsia. ✱ *Native.* A tall, yet slender Goldenrod, found in dry, shady places, with smooth, lanceolate leaves. Flowers in small clusters along the upper part of the stalk, bright yellow and quite showy in autumn.

canadensis. ♦ ✱ *Native.* A tall species found growing in open, sandy places. Flowers small, but very numerous, in rather flat heads. One of the very finest and most prominent of all our Goldenrods.

nemoralis. ♦ *Native.* A low plant growing in dry, open places, with very bright yellow flowers in August.

In Variety. *Native.* For massing. \$8 per 100.



Smilacina bifolia

STACHYS

lanata. Flowers blue; leaves mullen-like, presenting a silvery appearance.

STOKESIA

cyanea (Stokes' Aster). ♦ *Native*. Flowers large, blue and quite showy. Reaches a height of 1 to 1½ feet and blooms from August till late frost. Plant in well-drained soil.

STREPTOPUS

roseus (Twisted Stalk). ☒ *Native*. Flowers small, rose-purple. Grows in cool, damp woods. 6 to 20 inches high.

THALICTRUM

anemonoides (Rue Anemone). ☒ *Native*. One of the earliest of our wood flowers and often seen with anemones. This plant grows about 8 inches high, from a cluster of thickened, tuberous roots. Flowers white. At home in the rock-garden or a well-drained, shady corner. Plant 4 to 6 inches apart. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

dioicum. ☒ *Native*. Found in shaded, rich hillsides in early spring. Flowers purplish. Plant in a shaded spot where the drainage is good. 1 to 2 feet high. 15 cts. each.

Cornuti (Tall Meadow Rue). ♦ *Native*. A stronger plant than *Dioicum*, often growing 4 to 5 feet high. This plant delights in a wet, open place, often along brooks. Flowers white, borne from July to September. It does very well in moist garden soil.

TIARELLA

cordifolia (False Miterwort). ☒ *Native*. Grows about 10 inches high and bears a short raceme of pretty white flowers in May or June. Plant in rich, moist shady places.



Trillium grandiflorum

THYMUS

azoricus. A creeping variety with dark green foliage; flowers pink.

lanuginosus. A low creeper with soft, gray, woolly foliage. Plant in dry place in rock-garden in open sun. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

Serpyllum (Creeping Thyme). This makes a fine ground-cover in open, moist places on hillsides. It has lavender flowers late in the summer borne on slender spikes.

Serpyllum albus. A hardy sort with pure white flowers and a fine creeper to run over the rocks.

Serpyllum coccineus. Similar to above, with scarlet flowers.

TRADESCANTIA

virginiana (Spiderwort). ♦ *Native*. An old garden plant, well known for its long, grass-like leaves and blue or violet flowers that appear all summer. Plant in a moist, rich place, either in shade or sun.

TRILLIUM

Three-Leaved Night-Shade

A class of low perennials, having a stout and simple stem from their tuber-like root, naked, and bearing at the top three ample leaves in a whorl and a terminal flower. Trilliums belong to the lily family, bloom early in the spring, and are easily grown. They like a moist, shady situation.

cernuum (Nodding Trillium). *Native*. Flowers nearly white.

erectum. ☒ *Native*. Has broad, rhomboid leaves, with a dark purple flower. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

erythrocarpum (Painted Trillium). *Native*. White flowers painted with purple at the base: delights in cold, damp leaf-mold. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

grandiflorum. ☒ *Native*. Probably the prettiest of the genus, and most generally cultivated. It grows 8 to 15 inches high; large, white flowers, often 2 to 2½ inches in length and 2 inches wide, turning to lilac-color with age. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100, \$40 per 1,000.

nivale. *Native*. A small, white-flowered variety, 3 or 4 inches high, blooming in the early spring.

recurvatum. ☒ *Native*. Leaves green, with white patches; flowers brown-purple. Beautiful and easily grown. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$6 per 100.

stylosum. *Native*. A southern species. Pink flowers in early spring. Very effective when planted in large colonies. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TUNICA

Saxifraga. ♦ Grows about a foot high, with numerous spreading leaves. Flowers small, but literally covering the plant, rosy white, pink or purple in color. Fine for open border or rock-garden.

UVULARIA

grandiflora. *Native.* The largest of the Bellworts—12 to 18 inches high. It thrives in a damp, rich shady situation. Flowers light yellow. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

perfoliata. ☒ *Native.* Smaller than the preceding, with leaves more clasping on the stalk. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

sessilifolia. ☒ *Native.* Similar to the preceding, only the leaves are sessile instead of clasping. All these Uvularias are easily cultivated and quite pretty. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VACCINIUM

Vitis-Idæa. See Evergreens.

VERNONIA

noveboracensis (Ironweed). ♦ *Native.* Vigorous growing perennials, 3 to 5 feet high, with very showy purple flowers in small heads in autumn. Effective as single specimens or grown in clumps near water or very moist ground. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

VERONICA

incana (Hoary Speedwell). ♦ About a foot high, with numerous, small, bright blue flowers in a raceme; quite showy and forms good clumps in a sunny place. The leaves are woolly, white, and attractive. One of the many plants desirable for rockeries and borders.

prostrata. A low grower with blue flowers; fine for the rock-garden.

repens (Creeping Speedwell). A low, delicate, moss-like creeper, with small, light blue flowers forming dense masses; desirable for covering bare spots in damp or moderately dry places.

virginica (Great Virginian Speedwell). ♦ *Native.* A plant of strong, stately growth. In a moist, rich soil, which is best suited to its growth, it often attains a height of 6 feet or more. The leaves are borne in whorls along the stalk, flowers in terminal racemes—white or blue. The plant, being tall and rather coarse-leaved, should be set back in bed. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.



Viola cucullata

VINCA

minor (Common Periwinkle). ☒ ♦ Also known by name of Blue Myrtle. A most beautiful evergreen trailing plant with large blue flowers. It is quite hardy and very desirable to plant in dry shade where it will cover barren places.

minor variegata. A variety with blue flowers and variegated leaves; a strong grower and quite hardy.

VIOLA

The Violets are, for the most part, among our first spring flowers. They furnish an abundance of bloom, a variety of colors, and are so easily grown as to be worthy of a place in every wild garden.

blanda (Sweet White Violet). ♦ ♦ *Native.* Flowers slightly fragrant. Plant in damp, open places in spring. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

canadensis. ☒ *Native.* Grows 1 to 2 feet high, with heart-shaped leaves and whitish flowers tinged with purple. A moist, shady situation is desirable for its cultivation. Blooms in the greatest profusion from early May to August.

conspersa silvestris (Dog Violet). ☒ *Native.* A pretty, many-flowered blue Violet, 6 inches high, branching and forming little clumps. For the best results this variety should be planted in moist, shady places. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

cornuta (Horned Pansy). ♦ An old garden plant of much merit, with sweet-scented, bright lavender flowers in spring; quite hardy in wet or very moist, open places.

VIOLA, continued

cornuta alba. ♦ A pure white variety of good form; a great bloomer from spring through the season. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

cucullata (Common Blue Violet). ♦ *Native.* A vigorous plant, each leaf and flower-stalk growing on a long stem from the thickened or tuberous root. Flowers deep or pale violet-blue or purple, single. Like nearly all our native Violets, it grows in damp places, mostly in shade. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

Johnny-jump-ups. ♦ The little Violet found in old gardens, with bright yellow and purple flowers, sometimes called "Johnny-jump-ups." 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

pedata (Bird's-foot Violet). ♦ *Native.* Leaves all divided. Large, handsome, pale or deep purple or blue flowers in summer. Delight in a dry, sandy soil in open sun. Spring or early summer. One of the very best of our wild Violets and satisfactory to grow by reason of its great flower-bearing quality. Fine, large clumps. 25 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

odorata. ♦ The common Sweet English Violet. Single, but very fragrant.

pedata bicolor. *Native.* A variety with the two upper petals very much darker. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$15 per 100.

pubescens. ♦ *Native.* Flowers yellow, veined with purple. This little Violet is found throughout New England, in rather dry soils, in shade, in early summer. 6 to 12 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$10 per 100.

rotundifolia. ♦ *Native.* A low Violet, 2 to 3 inches high, with large leaves, flat on the ground, growing on moist, mossy banks near mountain brooks. Early spring. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

septentrionalis. ♦ *Native.* An albino, growing 6 to 10 inches high in early summer. Strong vigorous grower, with masses of well-developed, dark green leaves. The flowers are white, with purple in the throat, standing up well above the leaves and covering the plant with its masses of bloom. It does exceedingly well in the rich, moist border or partially shady nook; not fragrant; forms large clumps.

BOG-PLANTS

To the group of plants which can be conveniently classed as Bog-Plants belong some of the most interesting varieties of our American flora. These require a damp situation. It is not essential that the amount of moisture present be excessive yet it must be constant. If one does not have the natural conditions for growing this class of material, an artificial bog-garden can be constructed. Those interested in constructing such a garden should write us for full details which will be gladly given.

Bog-Plants, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

ACORUS

Calamus (Sweet Flag). *Native.* Grows in low, wet places. Leaves light green, 1 to 3 feet long. The root-stock has an aromatic flavor well known to people of New England. Desirable for shallow lakes and wet places.

CALLA

palustris (American Calla). *Native.* Similar to the cultivated sort, only smaller; easily grown in the bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

CALTHA

palustris (Marsh Marigold). *Native.* 6 to 15 inches high. Flowers bright yellow in spring. A very showy plant in wet places, both in sun and shade. It can also be planted in brooks, in water 2 to 4 inches deep; for massing, plant 1 foot apart. It can also be grown in pots for forcing. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.



Calla palustris

CALOPOGON

See Orchids.

CYPRIPIEDUM

parviflorum. See Orchids.

spectabile. See Orchids.

DROSERA

filiformis (Thread-leaved Sundew). *Native*.

A little bog-plant, with long threadlike leaves, covered with short, red hairs. Flowers rose-purple, along the upper part of the stem. Wet, sandy soils. 4 to 8 inches high.

longifolia. *Native*. Similar to the above, only the leaves are narrower. Bog. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HABENARIA

ciliaris. *Native*. See Orchids.

HELONIAS

bullata (Studdflower). *Native*. A rare perennial, found in wet places southward, with a few large, smooth leaves at the base. Flower-stalks 1 to 2 feet, with raceme of beautiful pink or purple flowers. Plant in a wet place or bog. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10.

JUNCUS

effusus (Bog Rush). *Native*. Stem round, dark green, 2 to 4 feet high, bearing near the top a cluster of small, inconspicuous flowers. Quite desirable for wet, marshy places, where it soon establishes itself, forming good clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

IRIS

Pseudacorus (Yellow Iris). *Native*. Quite large, bright yellow flowers on stems 2 feet high.

LOBELIA

cardinalis. *Native*. See page 15.

MENYANTHES

trifoliata (Buck Bean). *Native*. A pretty little bog-plant, growing in moss. Has large, pure white flowers, covered on the upper surface with frost-like beards in early spring. Fine for the bog-garden. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. See Orchids.

NESÆA

verticillata. *Native*. A pretty little water shrub, found along the margins of lakes in shallow water or wet ground, with clusters of small, rose-purple flowers. Leaves are brightly colored in autumn and make a bright spot in the landscape. 20 cts. each, \$1.25 for 10, \$10 per 100.

SARRACENIA

purpurea (Pitcher Plant). *Native*. This plant usually sends up one flower-stalk 6 to 18 inches high, bearing a single, deep purple flower an inch or more in diameter. Leaves pitcher shaped, curved, ascending, 2 to 6 inches in length, greenish, with purple veins, or reddish purple. Plant in a wet place.

flava (Trumpet-Leaf). *Native*. Flowers and leaves yellow, the former 4 to 5 inches wide, leaves 2 feet long. Often hundreds of insects are found in a single pitcher; easy to grow in the bog.

Drummondii. *Native*. Leaves 2 feet long, beautifully variegated; flowers 3 inches in diameter. Protect in winter.

psittacina (Parrot-beaker Pitcher Plant). *Native*. Quite small and rare.

rubra (Red-flowered Trumpet-Leaf). *Native*. Pitchers red-veined; flowers reddish purple.

SCIRPUS

atrovirens (Marsh Sedge). *Native*. Fine for moist or wet places. 1 to 3 feet high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

TYPHA

latifolia (Cat-tail). *Native*. A plant found in wet places, growing 2 to 4 feet high. Leaves long, grass-like; flowers grow in a spike. Picturesque when growing on the margins of small streams and as a border for ponds. For massing, plant 2 feet apart.

VACCINIUM

macrocarpon (American Cranberry). *Native*. The common Cranberry of commerce, easily grown in the bog or any moist situation. Good clumps, 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

VERATRUM

viride (American White Hellebore). *Native*. Thrifty plants, large, broad, green leaves, nearly a foot long. Grows 2 to 4 feet high, bearing many small, yellow, or greenish flowers at top. At home in a moist or wet, black peaty soil.

NATIVE ORCHIDS

Native Orchids are universally admired. These beautiful gems of our woodland can, in the majority of cases, be easily grown; some require special conditions. Those who are in doubt as to the proper variety to select for growing under certain conditions should write us for further particulars.

Native Orchids, 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100, unless otherwise noted

CYPRIPEDIUM

acaule (Lady's Slipper; Moccasin Flower).

Native. This is often called the Red Lady's Slipper, but the flower is rose-purple in color. The plant sends up two broadish green leaves from the base, and from between them comes a stalk about a foot high, bearing a single large, showy flower. Plant in a well-drained soil, with some leaf-mold. This does quite well in pots.

	Each	10	100
1- to 2-crown plants..	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00
3- to 5-crown plants..	50	4 00	

pubescens (Large Yellow Lady's Slipper).

Native. Very much like *Parviflorum*, only the flowers are larger. This should be planted in a rich bed in which leaf-mold should be a part, in some moist, yet well-drained, shady spot. It will grow stronger for several years if left undisturbed.

	Each	10	100
1- to 2-crown plants..	\$0 25	\$2 00	\$15 00

Clumps with 6 to 10 flowering crowns, 15 cts. per crown.



Cypripedium spectabile

CYPRIPEDIUM, continued

spectabile (Showy Lady's Slipper). *Native.* The finest and most showy of all our Orchids. It grows about 2 feet high, bearing along the stalk several rather large, roundish leaves, and on top one or two quite large rose-purple or nearly white flowers. It is a bog-loving plant, yet does exceedingly well in a moist and partly shaded bed of peat or leaf-mold. It is also a good pot-plant for the cool greenhouse, or where the air is not too warm or dry. Nothing can be more charming than masses of this plant seen in a great cedar swamp, its natural home.

	Each	10	100
1- to 2-crown plants..	\$0 35	\$3 00	\$25 00

GOODYERA

pubescens (Rattlesnake Plantain). *Native.*

Leaves white, reticulated, clustered at the bottom. Stem leaflets about a foot high, bearing a short spike of white flowers. Plant in a shady place, with leaf-mold. It does quite well under evergreens, where there is good drainage; also in the rock-garden. 8 to 15 inches high. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10, \$8 per 100.

repens. *Native.* Flowers white; leaves smaller and markings not so bright as the preceding. A sheltered leaf-mold bed is the proper place to plant. 15 cts. each, \$1 for 10.

HABENARIA

ciliaris (Yellow Fringed Orchis). *Native.*

Flowers are yellow and very fine. Takes readily to cultivation, and thrives nicely in moist garden soil or bog.

psycodes (Purple Fringed Orchis). *Native.*

Grows about 1½ to 2 feet high, in wet or quite moist soil or muck or leaf-mold, bearing a spike of very showy purple flowers at the top.

POGONIA

ophioglossoides. *Native.* A little fibrous-rooted plant, found growing in sphagnum moss and wet places in leaf-mold. Flowers rose-colored or white. Stalk 4 to 10 inches high. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

AQUATIC PLANTS

Plants grown in water 2 to 3 feet below the surface; always below the frost-line.

Aquatic Plants, 35 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$20 per 100, unless otherwise noted

BRASENIA

peltata (Water Shield). *Native*. An aquatic growing in 1 to 6 feet of water. Leaves entire, floating, 1 to 3 inches broad, greenish or purplish. Flowers small, dull purple, appearing on the water's surface.

LIMNANTHEMUM

lacunosum (Floating Heart). *Native*. A pretty little aquatic, with blotched leaves and white flowers all summer. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet deep. 25 cts. each, \$2 for 10, \$12 per 100.

NASTURTIUM

officinale (Hardy English Water-Cress). *Native*. A well-known hardy perennial aquatic, easily grown in any stream. Flowers white. 25 cts. each, \$1.50 for 10, \$12 per 100.

NUPHAR

advena (Common Yellow Lily). *Native*. Has large leaves and single yellow flowers through the summer. Found in still water, 2 to 5 feet deep. Easily grown.

NYMPHÆA

odorata (Sweet-scented Water-Lily). *Native*. Where no pond or slow-flowing stream is near at hand, the plant may be grown in a large tub partly filled with rich mud or clay, the roots planted in this and the tub filled with water. For planting in a lake, a stone can be tied to the root and thrown to the place where they are to be grown, or pressed into the mud with a stick. Plant in water 2 to 5 feet, or below frost.

PELTANDRA

virginica (Water Arum). *Native*. Leaves on long petioles, sometimes like a calla in outline, with greenish flowers, growing a foot or more out of the water. Plant in water, a foot deep in mud.

PONTEDERIA

cordata (Pickerel Weed). *Native*. Flowers blue; grows in water about a foot deep, quite often in sand, in ponds or slow streams. Flowers small but numerous, raised 8 to 12 inches above the water. For massing, plant 1½ feet apart.

SHRUBS DESIRABLE FOR A WET PLACE

These can be planted where it is quite wet, or they will grow in any moist garden soil. Most of them are desirable for growing in masses.

Andromeda polifolia, 1 foot.
Azalea viscosa, 4 to 10 feet.
Cassandra calyculata, 1 foot.
Gaylussacia resinosa, 2 feet.
Ilex verticillata, 5 feet.

Kalmia angustifolia, 1 foot.
Kalmia glauca, 2 feet.
Ledum latifolium, 1 foot.
Rhodora canadensis, 2 feet.
Vaccinium corymbosum, 5 to 10 feet.

HARDY VINES AND CREEPERS

	2- year stock	10 \$0 35	100 \$3 00	100 \$25 00
AMPELOPSIS quinquefolia (Virginia Creeper). <i>Native</i>	15	1 00		
APIOS tuberosa (Wild Bean). <i>Native</i>				
ARCTOSTAPHYLOS Uva-ursi (Bearberry). <i>Native</i> Ever- green trailer, easily established in light soil. From 2½- in. pots.....	50			
CELASTRUS scandens (Bittersweet). <i>Native</i> . 1 to 2 feet.....	25	2 00	18 00	
2 to 3 feet.....	35	2 50	22 50	
3 to 4 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00	
CLEMATIS virginiana (Virgin's Bower). <i>Native</i>	30	2 00	15 00	
RUBUS hispidus (Running Swamp Blackberry). <i>Native</i>	15	1 00	8 00	
R. canadensis (Low Blackberry). <i>Native</i>	15	1 00	8 00	
VITIS æstivalis (Pigeon Grape). 2-yr. stock.....	25	2 00	18 00	

CONIFEROUS EVERGREEN TREES

The cost of the actual material used in packing evergreens will be charged for in addition to the prices herewith listed.

ABIES canadensis (Hemlock). Native. See *Tsuga canadensis*.

***JUNIPERUS chinensis Pfitzeriana** (Pfitzer's Juniper). Graceful, drooping branches. Dark, gray-green foliage.

	Each	10	100
1 to 1½ feet.....	\$2 25	\$20 00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50	

J. communis (Prostrate Juniper). Native.

1 to 1½ feet.....	1 00	9 00	\$75 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50	100 00
2 to 3 feet.....	2 50	22 50	

***J. communis aurea** (Golden Prostrate Juniper).

12 to 15 inches.....	1 10	10 00	
15 to 18 inches.....	1 50	12 50	
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 75	15 00	

***J. communis suecica** (Swedish Juniper). Erect grower, producing formal effects.

1 to 1½ feet.....	1 00	9 00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	12 50	
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 25	20 00	

***J. Sabina**.

1 to 1½ feet.....	1 50	12 50	
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50	

***J. virginiana**.

1½ to 2 feet.....	75	6 00	50 00
-------------------	----	------	-------

***PICEA alba** (White Spruce). Forms large, compact specimens; foliage bluish green.

1½ to 2 feet.....	1 15	10 00	
2 to 3 feet.....	1 60	15 00	

***PINUS Mugho** (Dwarf Mountain Pine). Slow-growing, spreading evergreen.

12- to 15-inch spread.....	2 00	17 50	
15- to 18-inch spread.....	2 50	22 50	

***P. resinosa** (Red Pine). Rapid-growing variety of dark green color.

3 to 4 feet.....	2 25	20 00	
4 to 5 feet.....	3 00	27 50	

***TAXUS canadensis** (Canadian Yew). Fine evergreen for dense shade.

12 to 15 inches.....	1 60	15 00	
15 to 18 inches.....	2 00	17 50	

***T. cuspidata** (Japanese Yew).

1 to 1½ feet.....	1 75	15 00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50	
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 50	30 00	

***T. cuspidata brevifolia** (Spreading Japanese Yew).

1 foot.....	1 75	15 00	
15 to 18 inches.....	3 00	27 50	

***THUYA ericoides**.

9 to 12 inches.....	60	5 00	
12 to 15 inches.....	75	6 50	

***THUYA occidentalis globosa** (Globe Arborvitæ).

12 to 15 inches.....	1 50	12 50	
15 to 18 inches.....	2 00	17 50	

***T. occidentalis Vervæneana**. Broad, conical tree; pale green color.

1½ to 2 feet.....	1 75	15 00	
-------------------	------	-------	--

***T. occidentalis pyramidalis** (Pyramidal Arborvitæ). Very formal type.

2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00	
------------------	------	-------	--

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS continued

			Each	10
* <i>Thuya occidentalis</i> Wareana (Siberian Arborvitæ).				
1½ to 2 feet.....			\$1 60	\$15 00
2 to 2½ feet.....			2 25	20 00
* <i>TSUGA canadensis</i> (Canadian Hemlock). Native.				
1 to 1½ feet.....			1 50	12 50
1½ to 2 feet.....			2 00	17 50
2 to 2½ feet.....			2 50	22 50
2½ to 3 feet.....			3 50	30 00
3 to 3½ feet.....			4 25	40 00
Prices on larger sizes given upon application.				



Andromeda floribunda. This illustration shows the stock furnished in my 15- to 18-inch grade.



Kalmia latifolia. This is a fair averaged specimen of the stock grown in my nursery. Better plants with more solid balls of roots and soil will be hard to find.

EVERGREEN SHRUBS

Prices herewith listed include balling and burlapping. Actual cost of material used in packing evergreen shrubs will be charged for in addition to the prices herein listed.

ANDROMEDA (*Pieris*) *floribunda* (Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub).

Produces masses of delicate white flowers early in April.

			Each	10	100
12- to 15-inch spread.....			\$2 50	\$22 50	\$200 00
15- to 18-inch spread.....			3 25	30 00	275 00
18- to 24-inch spread.....			4 50	40 00	

A. polifolia. Native. Foliage steel-blue; flowers delicate pink.

12-inch plants.....			40	3 50	25 00
---------------------	--	--	----	------	-------

CASSANDRA *calyculata* (Leather-leaf). Native. Low-spreading habit; profusion of delicate white flowers in early spring.....

			50	4 00	30 00
--	--	--	----	------	-------

***DAPHNE** *Cneorum* (Garland Flower). Flowers pink and very fragrant; dwarf in habit of growth.

6 to 8 inches.....			75	6 00	50 00
8 to 10 inches.....			1 00	8 50	75 00
10 to 12 inches.....			1 25	12 00	90 00
12 to 15 inches.....			2 00	17 50	

KALMIA *angustifolia* (Sheep Laurel). Native. Flowers pink.

1 to 1½ feet.....			40	3 50	30 00
-------------------	--	--	----	------	-------

K. glauca (Pale Laurel). Native. Bears profusion of pink flowers in early spring.

1 foot.....			50	4 00	35 00
-------------	--	--	----	------	-------



Leiophyllum buxifolium. 9- to 12-inch grade



Rhododendron carolinianum. 1 1/2- to 2-ft. clumps

EVERGREEN SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10	100
Kalmia latifolia (Mountain Laurel). Native.			
9- to 12-inch clumps.....	\$1 20	\$10 00	\$90 00
1- to 1 1/2-foot clumps.....	1 60	15 00	125 00
1 1/2- to 2-foot clumps.....	2 50	22 50	
LEIOPHYLLUM buxifolium (Sand Myrtle). Native. Symmetrical, very spreading habit. Flowers white. Fine for border or rock-garden.			
9 to 12 inches.....	1 00	9 00	80 00
12 to 15 inches.....	1 50	13 50	120 00
LEUCOTHOE Catesbæi (Drooping Andromeda). Native. Fine for planting along brooks or in front of rhododendrons.			
12- to 18-inch bushy plants.....	1 00	8 50	75 00
LEDUM latifolium (Labrador Tea). Native. Low, compact shrub, bearing a profusion of white flowers in June.			
1 to 1 1/2 feet.....	75	6 50	50 00
PACHYSANDRA terminalis (Japanese Spurge). Native. Used largely for ground-cover and border.....	30	2 50	15 00
VACCINIUM Vitis-Idæa (Cowberry).....	50	4 00	

HARDY NATIVE RHODODENDRONS

All plants are dug with balls of earth and securely burlapped at prices herein listed. The actual cost of packing will be charged for additional.

RHODODENDRON carolinianum (Carolina Rhododendron).

Flowers delicate pink, in early spring. An extremely desirable variety.

	Each	10	100
12- to 15-inch clumps.....	\$2 50	\$23 50	\$225 00
1 1/2- to 2-foot clumps.....	3 50	33 50	

Prices on larger sizes will be given upon application.

R. catawbiense (Catawba Rhododendron). Flowers bright, rosy purple.

(Orders accepted for fall delivery only.)

1 1/2- to 2-foot clumps.....	2 75	26 00	250 00
R. catawbiense compacta . Distinct type. Foliage very dark green.			
9 to 12 inches.....	1 50	12 50	
12 to 15 inches.....	2 50	22 50	
1 1/2 to 2 feet.....	3 60	33 00	
2 to 2 1/2 feet.....	5 00		



Rhododendron catawbiense compacta. This shows the method of wrapping the roots in heavy burlap, thus assuring safe arrival.



Rhododendron maximum. An 18- to 24-in. specimen. Photographed immediately after digging. Notice the mass of root fibers. Such plants as this will grow almost anywhere.

HARDY NATIVE RHODODENDRONS, continued

Rhododendron maximum (Great Laurel). Flowers white to pink.	Each	10	100
1½ to 2 feet.....	\$1 75	\$16 00	\$150 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
2½ to 3 feet.....	3 25	30 00	285 00
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	37 50	
4 to 5 feet.....	6 00	55 00	

For collected Rhododendrons, Laurel, and Azaleas, write for my special catalogue giving full information.

HEDGE PLANTS

No order for less than 10 of same variety and size will be accepted.

	10	100
*BERBERIS Thunbergii (Japanese Barberry).		
12 to 15 inches.....	\$2 00	\$18 00
15 to 18 inches.....	2 50	22 50
1½ to 2 feet, 3-yr. stock.....	4 00	30 00
*PRIVET, Amoor River. 1 to 1½ feet.....	1 00	8 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	1 50	10 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 75	15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 50	22 50
*P., California. 1 to 1½ feet.....	75	5 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	85	6 00
2 to 3 feet.....	1 00	8 00
*P., Ibota. Sizes and Prices same as Amoor River.		
*P., Regel. 1½ to 2 feet.....	4 00	30 00
*SPIRÆA Van Houttei (Bridal Wreath). 1½ to 2 feet.....	2 00	15 00
2 to 3 feet.....	3 00	25 00
3 to 4 feet.....	4 00	30 00
*ROSA rugosa. 1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	4 00	35 00
*CYDONIA japonica (Japanese Quince). 1½ to 2 feet.....	4 00	35 00
2 to 3 feet.....	5 00	45 00
*HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. 1½ to 2 feet.....	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 feet.....	5 00	42 50
3 to 4 feet.....	6 50	55 00



Azalea calendulacea. This specimen will compare favorably with the best stock you can buy from any other source, yet many of my plants are much heavier than this one.



Azalea Vaseyi. 1½- to 2-foot clump as it comes from the Nursery. You will readily see the advantages of such stock when you compare it with the ordinary grades in the trade.

NATIVE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

My Azaleas will all be dug with balls of earth and securely burlapped at the prices listed. The cost of cases used in packing Azaleas, the same as for evergreens and deciduous shrubs, will be charged for at the actual cost in addition to the prices listed.

AZALEA arborescens (Smooth Azalea). White flowers, large and fragrant.

	Each	10	100
1- to 1½-foot clumps.....	\$1 50	\$13 50	\$120 00
1½- to 2-foot clumps.....	2 25	20 00	
2- to 3-foot clumps.....	3 50		

A. calendulacea (Flame-colored Azalea). This variety equals, if not surpasses, any of the hybrid sorts. A free bloomer with large clusters of flowers.

1 to 1½ feet.....	2 50	18 00	160 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 75	25 00	225 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 60	33 00	

A. nudiflora (Pinxter Flower). Flowers pink. Fine for dry, open places.

1 to 1½ feet.....	1 50	13 50	120 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	2 50	22 50	220 00
2 to 2½ feet.....	3 00		

A. Vaseyi. Flowers delicate pink in early spring.

1 to 1½ feet.....	2 25	20 00	
1½ to 2 feet.....	3 00	27 50	

A. viscosa (Sweet White Honeysuckle). Fine for bordering lakes or streams.

2- to 2½-foot clumps.....	1 65	15 00	135 00
2½- to 3-foot clumps.....	2 50	22 50	200 00
3- to 3½-foot clumps.....	3 25	30 00	275 00
3½- to 4-foot clumps.....	4 00	37 50	350 00

Will quote special prices for carload shipments of this variety.

NATIVE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10	100
CORNUS paniculata (Gray Dogwood).			
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$4 00	\$30 00
C. sericea (Silky Cornel).			
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
C. stolonifera (Red Osier).			
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
CEANOTHUS americanus (New Jersey Tea).			
1 foot.....	35	3 00	
CLETHRA alnifolia (Sweet Pepper Bush).			
1 foot.....	35	3 00	
CORYLUS americana (Wild Hazelnut).			
1 to 1½ feet.....	35	3 00	
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00
DIERVILLA trifida (Bush Honeysuckle).			
1½ feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
FORSYTHIA suspensa (Weeping Golden Bell).			
1½ to 2 feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
GAYLUSSACIA resinosa (Black Huckleberry). Produces brilliant foliage effects in the fall.			
1 foot.....	30	2 25	20 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
GENISTA tinctoria (Dyer's Greenwood). Thrives on barren soil.			
2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 00	18 00
HAMAMELIS virginiana (Witch-Hazel).			
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 50	27 50
ILEX verticillata (Black Alder). Bears brilliant berries in autumn.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00
2 to 3 feet.....	60	5 00	40 00
MYRICA cerifera (Candle Tree).			
8 to 12 inches.....	30	2 50	
M. Gale (Sweet Gale). Fine for border planting.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	35 00
RHODORA canadensis. Profusion of rosy purple flowers in early May.			
8 to 12 inches.....	40	3 50	30 00
15 to 18 inches.....	75	6 00	50 00
RHUS aromatica (Fragrant Sumac). Spreading habit; foliage gorgeous in autumn.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	
ROSA blanda (Early Wild Rose).			
1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
R. carolina (Swamp Rose).			
1 to 1½ feet.....	30	2 50	20 00
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
R. humilis (Pasture Rose).			
1 to 1½ feet.....	30	2 50	22 50
R. lucida (Wild Rose).			
1 to 1½ feet.....	30	2 50	22 50
R. nitida.			
1 to 1½ feet.....	30	2 50	22 50
R. setigera (Prairie Rose).			
1 to 1½ feet.....	30	2 50	22 50
2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00

NATIVE DECIDUOUS SHRUBS, continued

	Each	10	100
RUBUS odoratus (Flowering Raspberry). 2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 30	\$2 50	
R. occidentalis (Black Raspberry). 2 to 3 feet.....	30	2 50	
R. strigosus (Red Raspberry). 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	
R. villosus (High Blackberry). 2 to 3 feet.....	25	2 00	
SALIX discolor (Pussy Willow). 3 to 4 feet.....	60	5 00	\$40 00
SYMPHORICARPOS vulgaris (Indian Currant). 2 to 3 feet.....	40	3 50	30 00
VACCINIUM pennsylvanicum (Dwarf Blueberry). 6 to 12 inches.....	30	2 50	20 00
V. corymbosum (Swamp Blueberry). 1 to 1½ feet.....	50	4 50	
VIBURNUM acerifolium (Maple-leaved Arrow-wood). Fine for dry shady places.			
1½ to 2 feet.....	40	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	75	6 50	
V. cassinoides (Withe-rod). 1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	25 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00
V. lentago (Sheepberry). 1½ to 2 feet.....	35	3 00	20 00
2 to 3 feet.....	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet.....	65	5 50	45 00
V. pubescens (Downy Arrow-wood). 1 foot.....	30	2 50	20 00
ZANTHORHIZA apiifolia (Yellow-root). 6 to 8 inches.....	25	2 00	15 00
8 to 12 inches.....	35	3 00	18 00
1 to 1½ feet.....	50	4 00	



Azalea viscosa. Taken at random from shipment of 2- to 2½-foot grade stock. Did you ever see anything better?



Rhododendron catawbiense. A specimen of my 18-inch grade stock. All my specimens will average as well as this—which means that some are larger.

ORDER SHEET

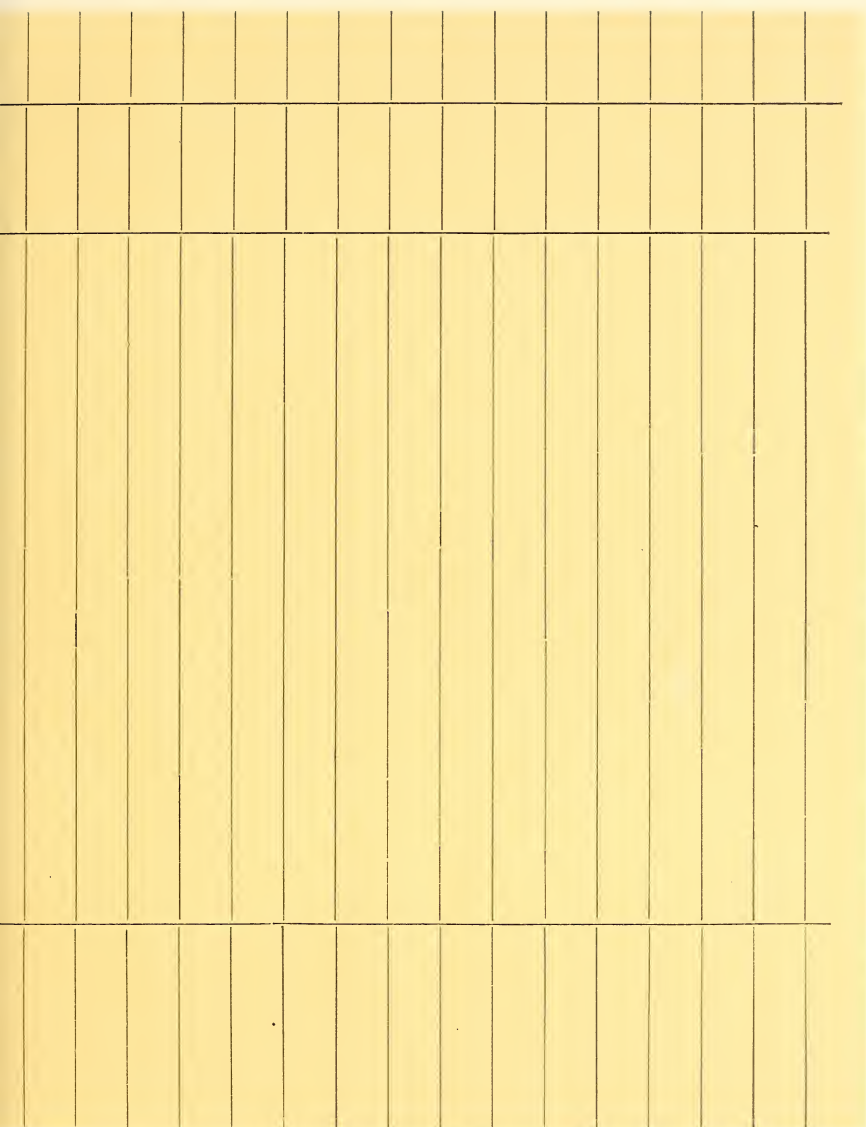
Fern and Flower Farm

EDWARD GILLET, Prop.
SOUTHWICK, MASS.

Name.....	Cash . . .	Amount Enclosed
Street.....	Draft or Check	\$.....
Post-Office.....	Postage Stamps	.....
County.....	P. O. Orders	.....
State.....		.....
Express Office (If different from P. O.).....		

Date.....192

[illegible]





SUPPLEMENT—SPRING 1924

Hardy Garden Perennials

FERN AND FLOWER FARM

EDWARD GILLET, Proprietor
SOUTHWICK, MASS.

Conditions of sale same as general catalog

All strong field grown plants 2 years old, except where noted

	each	per 10	per 100
Achillea Boule de Neige.....	.25	\$1.50	\$12.00
Achillea Filipendula .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Achillea Millefolium roseum.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Alyssum saxatile compactum.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Agrostemma Coronaria .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Ajuga reptans .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Anthemis tinctoria .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Artemesia Stelleriana .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Artemesia Lactiflora .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Aster Tartaricus .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Aster Japanese-double white.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Aquilegia canadensis .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Aquilegia chrysantha .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Aquilegia Nivea grandiflora.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Asclepias tuberosa .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Baptisia Australis—1 yr.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Bocconia Cordata .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Boltonia asteroides .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Boltonia Latisquama .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Centaurea Macrocephala .....	.25	1.75	13.50
Cerastium tomentosum .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Chelone Lyoni .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Canterbury Bells—3 colors.....	.25	1.50	12.00
Catananche Bicolor .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Chrysanthemum Oconto .....	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums Large hardy varieties—			
Chrysanthemums Indian red.....	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums Autumn Glow—rose red	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums Old Homestead—pink....	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums Victory—white .....	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums Eva .....	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums White Pompone.....	.30	2.00	18.00
Chrysanthemums Pink Pompone.....	.30	2.00	18.00
Cassia Marilandica .....	.25	1.50	12.00

	each	per 10	per 100
Coreopsis Lanceolata .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Coreopsis Verticillata .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Dianthus Barbatus .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Daisy Shasta Alaska .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Delphinium Belladonna .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Eupatorium ageratoides .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Eupatorium Coelestinum .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Eupatorium Purpureum .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Euphorbia corollata .....	.25	1.75	14.00
Eulalia Zebrina .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Eulalia Gracillima Univ. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
Festuca Glauc .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Geranium sanguineum .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Gypsophila paniculata—2 yr. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
Gypsophila paniculata—1 yr. ....	.25	1.50	12.00
Gaillardia grandiflora .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Heliopsis Excelsa .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Heliopsis Pitcheriana .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Hemerocallis flava .....	.25	1.75	14.00
Hemerocallis Middendorfi .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Hemerocallis Dr. Regal .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Hyacinthus Candicans .....	.25	1.25	10.00
Hibiscus Mallow Marvels—pink .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Helianthus Sparsifolius .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Helianthus Maximilliana .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Hesperis Matronalis .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Iris Siberica—blue .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Iris Siberica—Snow Queen .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Iris Germanica, Darius .....	.25	1.25	10.00
Iris Germanica, Parisensis .....	.25	1.25	10.00
Iris Japanese—purple and gold .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Linum perenne .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Lathyrus Latifolia .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Monarda Cambridge Scarlet .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Pardanthus Chinensis .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Phlox, The Pearl .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Physostegia, pink and white .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Platycodon grandiflora .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Pyrethrum roseum .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Pink Hardy, Essex Witch .....	.25	1.25	14.00
Pentstemon Digatalis .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Pentstemon Barbatus Torreyi .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Potentilla rupestris .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Polygonum Cuspidatum .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Plumbago Larpentea .....	.25	2.50	20.00
Ranunculus Acris fl. pl. ....	.25	1.75	14.00
Ruobeckia Golden Glow .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Ruobeckia Newmani .....	.25	1.75	14.00
Ruobeckia purpurea .....	.25	1.75	14.00
Salvia Azurea Grandiflora .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Sedum Brilliant .....	.25	1.75	14.00
Sedum spectabilis .....	.25	1.75	14.00
Statice latifolia .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Veronica spicata .....	.25	1.50	12.00
Veronica longifolia sub. ....	.25	2.00	15.00
Valeriana Officinalis .....	.25	2.00	15.00
Verbascum Nigrens .....	.25	1.50	12.00

EDWARD GILLET,

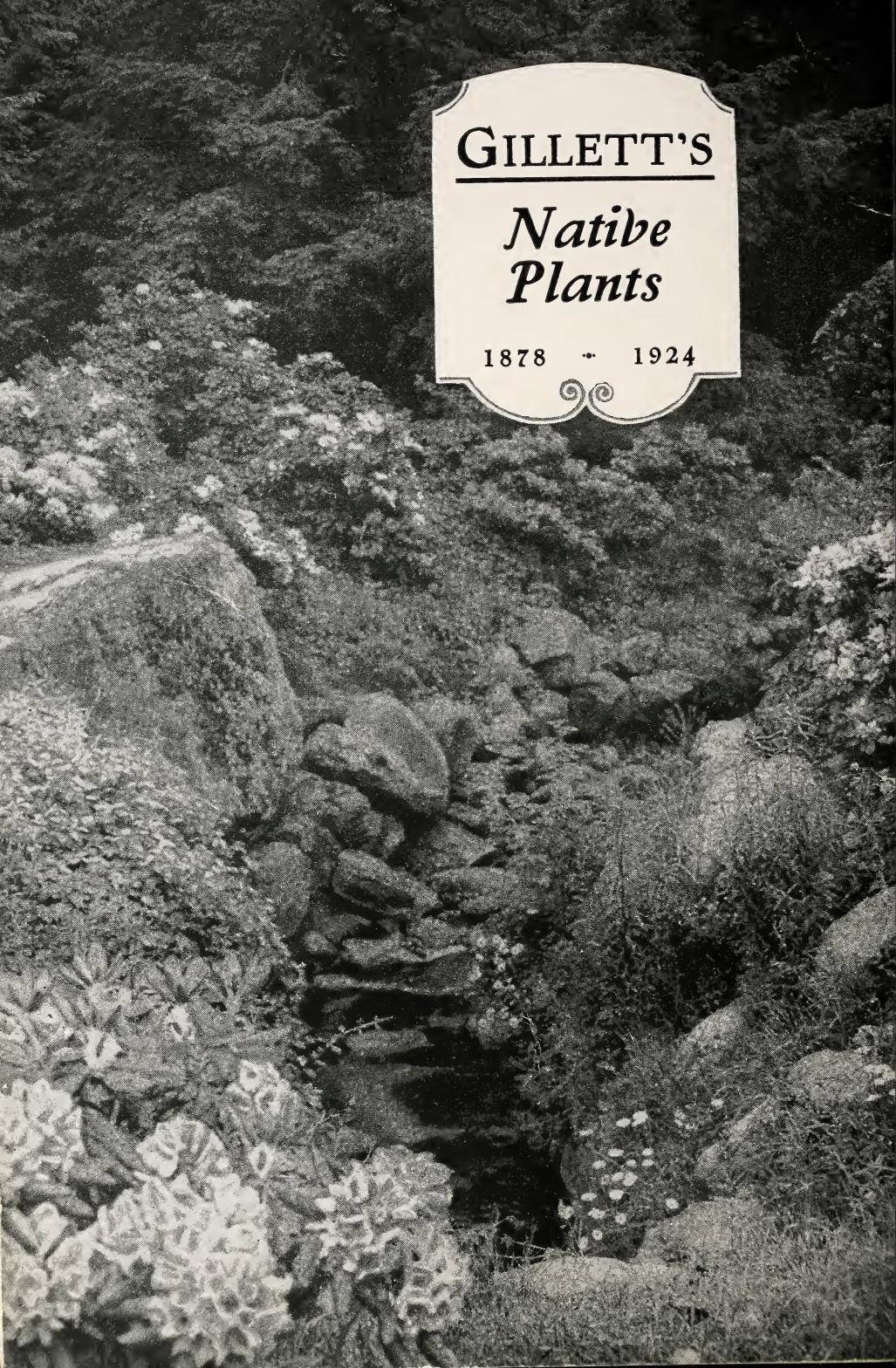
SOUTHWICK,

MASS.



INDEX

PAGE		PAGE		PAGE		PAGE	
Abies.....	26	Cydonia.....	29	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	12	Rubus.....	25, 32
Acorus.....	22	Cypripedium.....	23, 24	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub.....	27	Rush.....	23
Actæa.....	10	Cystopteris.....	4	Limnanthemum.....	25	Salix.....	32
Adiantum.....	2	Dalibarda.....	13	Lobelia.....	15, 23	Sanguinaria.....	18
Alder, Black.....	31	Daphne.....	27	Lupine.....	16	Sarracenia.....	13
Alettris.....	10	Delphinium.....	13	Lupinus.....	16	Saxifraga.....	29
Alyssum.....	10	Dentaria.....	13	Lychnis.....	16	Scirpus.....	23
Ampelopsis.....	25	Dianthus.....	13	Lycopodium.....	6	Sedge, Marsh.....	23
Andromeda.....	27, 28	Dicentra.....	13	Lygodium.....	5	Sedum.....	19
Androsace.....	10	Dicksonia.....	4	Lysimachia.....	16	Selaginella.....	6
Anemone.....	10	Diervilla.....	31	Lythrum.....	16	Sempervivum.....	19
Anemone, Rue.....	20	Digitalis.....	13	Mallow, Rose.....	17	Sheepberry.....	32
Antennaria.....	10	Diplopappus.....	13	Mandrake.....	15	Shin Leaf.....	18
Apios.....	25	Dodecatheon.....	13	Marigold, Marsh.....	22	Shooting Star.....	13
Apple, May.....	17	Dogwood.....	31	Meadow Rue.....	20	Shortia.....	19
Aquatic Plants.....	25	Drosera.....	23	Mentha.....	16	Shrubs, Decidu- ous.....	30-32
Aquilegia.....	10	Dutchman's Breeches.....	13	Menyanthes.....	23	Shrubs, Evergreen.....	27, 28
Arabis.....	10	Erythronium.....	13	Mertensia.....	16	Shrubs for Wet Places.....	25
Arborvitæ.....	26, 27	Eupatorium.....	13, 14	Mitchella.....	16	Silene.....	19
Arctostaphylos.....	25	Everlasting.....	10	Mitella.....	16	Smilacina.....	19
Arenaria.....	11	Ferns, Collections of.....	7	Miterwort, False.....	20	Snake Head.....	12
Arisæma.....	11	Ferns, Hardy.....	2	Moccasin Flower.....	24	Snakeroot.....	11-13
Armeria.....	11	Flag, Sweet.....	22	Monarda.....	17	Solidago.....	19
Arrow-wood.....	32	Floating Heart.....	25	Moneywort.....	16	Solomon's Seal.....	18
Arum, Water.....	25	Forget-me-not.....	17	Mosses, Club.....	6	Solomon's Seal, False.....	19
Asarum.....	11	Forssythia.....	31	Myosotis.....	17	Spearmint.....	16
Asclepias.....	11	Foxglove.....	13	Myrica.....	31	Speedwell.....	21
Aspidium.....	3	Funkia.....	14	Myrtle, Sand.....	28	Spiderwort.....	20
Asplenium.....	4	Gaillardia.....	14	Nasturtium.....	25	Spiræa.....	29
Aster.....	11, 12, 20	Galax.....	14	Nepeta.....	17	Spring Beauty.....	12
Azalea.....	30	Garland Flower.....	27	Nesaea.....	23	Spruce.....	26
Baneberry, White.....	10	Gaultheria.....	14	Night-Shade.....	20	Spurge.....	28
Baptisia.....	12	Gaylussacia.....	31	Nuphar.....	25	Stachys.....	20
Barberry.....	29	Gentiana.....	31	Nymphæa.....	25	Stokesia.....	20
Bean, Buck.....	23	Gentian.....	14	Oenothera.....	17	Stonecrop.....	19
Bean, Wild.....	25	Gentiana.....	14	Oenoclea.....	5	Streptocarpus.....	20
Bearberry.....	25	Geranium.....	14	Ophioglossum.....	5	Studflower.....	23
Bee Balm.....	17	Gill.....	17	Orchids, Native.....	24	Sumac.....	31
Berberis.....	29	Ginger, Wild.....	11	Orchis.....	24	Sundew.....	23
Bishop's Cap.....	16	Golden Bell.....	31	Osier.....	31	Sweet Gale.....	31
Bittersweet.....	25	Goldenrod.....	19	Osmunda.....	5	Sweet Pepper Bush.....	31
Blackberry.....	25	Gold-Thread.....	12	Pachysandra.....	17, 28	Symphoricarpos.....	32
Blackdrot.....	18	Goodyera.....	24	Parnassia.....	17	Taxus.....	26
Blueberry.....	32	Grape, Pigeon.....	25	Partridge Berry.....	16	Tea, Labrador.....	28
Bluet.....	15	Grass of Parnassus.....	17	Peltandra.....	25	Tea, New Jersey.....	31
Bog-Plants.....	22, 23	Grass, Star.....	15	Peppermint.....	16	Thalictrum.....	20
Botrychium.....	4	Greenwood, Dyer's.....	31	Pepper-root.....	13	Thoroughwort.....	14
Brake.....	6	Habenaria.....	23, 24	Perennials, Hardy.....	10-22	Thuya.....	26, 27
Brasenia.....	25	Hamamelis.....	31	Periwinkle.....	21	Thyme.....	20
Bridal Wreath.....	29	Hazelnut.....	31	Phegopteris.....	5, 6	Thymus.....	20
Butterfly Weed.....	11	Hedge Plants.....	29	Phlox.....	17	Tiarella.....	20
Calla.....	22	Hellebore.....	23	Picea.....	26	Toothwort.....	13
Calopogon.....	23	Heliopsis.....	23	Pickercil Weed.....	25	Tradescantia.....	20
Caltha.....	22	Hemlock.....	26, 27	Pieris.....	27	Trees, Evergreen.....	26, 27
Campanula.....	12	Hepatica.....	14, 15	Pine.....	26	Trillium.....	20
Camptosorus.....	4	Herb Robert.....	14	Pine, Ground.....	6	Trumpet-Leaf.....	23
Candle Tree.....	31	Heuchera.....	15	Pine, Prince's.....	12	Trumpet Weed.....	27
Candytuft.....	15	Hibiscus.....	15	Pink.....	13, 17, 19	Tsuga.....	27
Cardinal Flower.....	15	Honeysuckle.....	30, 31	Pink, Sea.....	11	Tunica.....	21
Cassandra.....	27	Houstonia.....	15	Pinus.....	26	Turnip, Wild.....	11
Catnip.....	17	Huckleberry.....	31	Pinxter Flower.....	30	Twisted Stalk.....	20
Cat-tail.....	23	Hutchinsia.....	15	Pitcher Plant.....	23	Typha.....	23
Caulophyllum.....	12	Hydrangea.....	29	Plantain, Rattlesnake.....	24	Uvularia.....	21
Ceanothus.....	31	Hypoxis.....	15	Plants, Rock-Gar- den.....	8, 9	Vaccinium.....	21, 23, 28, 32
Celastrus.....	25	Iberis.....	15	Platycodon.....	17	Veratrum.....	23
Cerastium.....	12	Ilex.....	31	Podophyllum.....	17	Veronica.....	21
Chelone.....	12	Indigo, Wild.....	12	Pogonia.....	23, 24	Viburnum.....	32
Chimaphila.....	12	Iris.....	15, 23	Polygala.....	17	Vinca.....	21
Cimicifuga.....	12	Ironweed.....	23	Polygale.....	17	Vines and Creepers.....	25
Claytonia.....	12	Ivy, Ground.....	17	Polygonatum.....	18	Viola.....	21, 22
Clematis.....	25	Jack-in-the-Pulpit.....	11	Polypodium.....	6	Violet.....	21, 22
Clethra.....	31	Joe Pye Weed.....	14	Pontederia.....	25	Violet, Dog's-Tooth.....	13
Clintonia.....	12	Juncus.....	23	Primrose.....	18	Virgin's Bower.....	25
Cohosh, Blue.....	12	Juniper.....	26	Primula.....	18	Virginia Creeper.....	25
Colic-root.....	10	Juniperus.....	26	Privet.....	6	Vitis.....	25
Columbine.....	10	Kalmia.....	27, 28	Pteris.....	6	Willow Shield.....	25
Convallaria.....	12	Lady's Slipper.....	24	Pyrethrum.....	18	Willow.....	32
Coptis.....	12	Laurel.....	27-29	Pyrola.....	18	Windflower.....	10
Cornel.....	12, 31	Leather-leaf.....	27	Quince, Japanese.....	29	Wintergreen.....	14
Corn, Squirrel.....	13	Ledum.....	28	Ragged Robin.....	16	Witch-Hazel.....	31
Cornus.....	12, 31	Leek, House.....	19	Raspberry.....	32	Witherod.....	32
Corylus.....	31	Leopodium.....	28	Rhododendrons.....	28, 29	Woodsia.....	6
Cowberry.....	28	Leucothoe.....	28	Rhodora.....	31	Woodwardia.....	6
Cowslip.....	16	Lilium.....	15	Rhus.....	31	Yellow-root.....	32
Cranberry.....	23	Lily.....	15, 25	Rosa.....	29, 31, 32	Yew.....	26
Crane's Bill, Wild.....	14	Lily, Day.....	14	Rose.....	31, 32	Zanthorhiza.....	32
Cress, Water.....	25	Lily, Water.....	25				
Currant, Indian.....	32						

A black and white photograph of a steep, rocky hillside covered in dense, low-lying vegetation. The plants appear to be small, leafy shrubs or ground covers, some with small white flowers. The rocks are dark and jagged, forming a central vertical feature. A decorative, cream-colored title box with a scalloped border is positioned in the upper right quadrant. Inside the box, the text "GILLETT'S" is at the top, followed by "Native Plants" in a larger, italicized font, and "1878" and "1924" at the bottom separated by a small decorative symbol. The box has ornate scrollwork at its base.

GILLETT'S

*Native
Plants*

1878 • 1924